INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO 31-- BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 5 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
9 Feb.	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£50	£90

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Jan.	8th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	31st "	12th "
Chifuku Maru ..	6th Feb.	19th "
Shanghai Maru ..	12th "	22nd "
Honolulu Maru ..	24th "	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	28th "	10th "
Hiyeizan Maru ..	1st Mar.	13th "
Sumatra Maru ..	11th "	19th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
3rd Feb.	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
6th Feb.	Baroda ..	Basreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th "	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.
8th "	Varsova ..	Basreh via Karachi
9th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
11th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
13th "	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmchandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Peddar.
Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 "	5 "
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@8 "
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 "
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 "	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 Feb.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 "	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Feb.	27 Feb.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS.
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5 (five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulex" Kandi.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE
POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.

Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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Bombay Chronicle.

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Yearly	20 0	25 0
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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a HEAD JOBBER, who can both erect Spinning Machinary from Blow Room to Bundling Press including Waste-Plant and direct spinning of counts from one to thirty and upwards. Applicants should state their caste, age qualifications and salary expected and submit copies of testimonial and certificates, if any Apply Box No. 2239 Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31744

WANTED—CANDIDATES with the knowledge of English upto 5th Standard desirous of learning Compounding:—Apply to the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay 8.

A 31717

WANTED—for the Government School of Arts and Crafts Lucknow, an ART MASTER for the Fine arts class on 110-3-140. Should have thorough knowledge of painting from Still life, life and landscape in oil and water colours. Also teaching experience in a recognized Art School. Apply to PRINCIPAL by the 15th Feb 1929.

A 31733

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

A

LOANS.

Rs.3,000/- Cash loans granted without interest. For concession enlistment and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. Agents wanted. Apply to:—THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.

L 31740

EDUCATIONAL.

HOMEOPATHIC DIPLOMAS—For L. M.S., M.B., M.D., Diplomas by Correspondance with or without examination. Apply to:—Dr. KASHINATH PANDE M.D. Wardha.

M R1436

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31579

WOULD be interested in the Import of any Goods that could be sold on good Margin in United States. Send Samples with Offers, Samples will be paid for or returned. J. MILLER, 419, West 36 St., New York.

T 31745

HOUSE DECORATION—For Painting, Distempring, etc., to your Blocks, Chawls Factories, Offices, etc. Apply for Free Estimate to: GANGNAIK & CO., Contractors, Bombay, 12.

T R1438

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned to attend the High Court on Tuesday, the 5th February, 1929, are requested to attend the Sessions Court on the first floor of the High Court building at 11 a.m. (S. T.) that day.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1929.

31735

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON 11th February, 1929, the offices of Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld.—"Textile Mills", "Spring Mills", "Dye Works" and Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., will be Transferred to NEVILLE HOUSE, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. All Communications therefore should be Addressed at THIS ADDRESS.

31731

PUBLIC NOTICE.

VACCINATION.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that the Vaccination Station situated at the Princess Street Sanitary Institute, which has hitherto been working on Wednesdays and Sundays only, will in future be open for vaccination work daily between the hours of 8 and 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

J. E. SANDILANDS
Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1929.

31737

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GENERAL WARD ELECTIONS—1929.

LISTS in accordance with section 28 (k) of the Municipal Act as amended by Bombay Act X of 1928, showing the number of volid and of rejected votes given to each of the candidates at the ward elections on the 29th January, 1929, are now available for inspection by voters. Copies, if required by candidates will be supplied at a fee of Rupee 1/- each.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th February, 1929.

31747

CORRECTION.

IN the advertisement under the signature of Kapadia & Shroff, Solicitors, in the issue of SATURDAY last the 2nd instant, the date of dissolution of R. Hatimbhoy & Co., ought to be 1st May, 1926, instead of 1st May, 1928, as wrongly stated therein.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 60 tons of Pig Lead of the best quality, soft, and of a minium purity of 99-8 per cent. Supplies will be subject to test and must conform strictly to the specification.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the offices of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

25th January, 1929.

31711

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SUNDERBAI, widow for Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, SHETH MADHAVJI DAMODAR THACKERSEY, Sir MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, SHETH KARSONDAS DHARAMSEY SUNDERDAS and SHETH VASONJI VITHALDAS, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the surviving executrix and executors of the last Will and Testament of Sheth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of Mortgage, Gift, sale, use, trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 94, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land containing an area of 402 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 33B of the Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the East by Plot No. 32A of the said Estate, on the South by the Plot No. 34 of the said Estate, on the North and West by Parekh Street which piece of land forms part of land bearing New Survey No. 7396 and Cadastral Survey No. 4/1239 of Girgaon Division and the property thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1786 (6)/ and Street No. 7 at 21 Parekh Street.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1929.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

31742

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4108 of 1924.

THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company Registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 having its registered Office at 5-12 Queen's Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SUNDERDAS ANANDJI, of 322, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present residing at Chembur Road, Ghatkoper, in the Thana District.. Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the Land and permises at Vadneegady, Samuel Street, without the Fort, described in the Sheriff's Proclamation dated 12th December, 1928, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 19th December, 1928, "Jame-Jamshed" 9th and 14th January, 1929, and "Dnyan Prakash", 9th and 12th January, 1929, will be proceeded with on the premises at Vadneegady, Samuel Street, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1929 at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

For particulars vide the said Sheriff's Proclamation.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MANILAL KHER AND SEQUEIRA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

31739

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

(Order V, Rule 20, Act V of 1908).
(Civil Suit No. 15 of 1928)

IN THE COURT OF RAO SAHIB S. B. CHITNAVIS, SUB-JUDGE FIRST CLASS, AT NARSINGHPUR

(1) LALA AJODHIA PRASAD, (2) HARPRASAD, Kayestha of Chhenakachhar and (3) CHHIDAMILAL, minor son of Nanhelal and through next friend Nanhelal (father) Kalar of Maregaon. Tehsil Gadarwada. District Narsinghpur, C. P. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) NAZIRALI, son of Shamshuddin Bohra, Shopkeeper, General Merchant, resident of Arhar, via Adan. (2) MOHAMMAD ALI, son of Shamshuddin Bohra, Commission Agent, resident of Bombay Saraf Bazar, Bombay, (3) TAHARALI, minor son of Shamshuddin Bohra through next friend maternal-uncle Abdul Qadir Bohra, General Merchant, resident of Moosaraj ki Badi, Ahmadabad (Gujarat), (4) ABDUL QADIR BOHRA, General Merchant, of Moosaraj ki Badi, Ahmadabad (Gujarat) Guardian of the minor defendant No. 3, (5) ZENAB BAI, wife of Ali Hussen, (6) MST. SAFAIABAI, daughter of Faizali, (7) ALI HUSSEN, son of Mohammed Ali, (8) NIZAMUDDIN, son of Taiyabali Bohras Shopekeepers, General Merchants, residents of Sidhpur State Baroda, (9) SAEFUDDIN, (10) MEHFUZABAI, (11) MST. FATMABAI, sons of Faizali Bohra, General Merchant, minors through next friend mother Mst. Ruqaiabai, residents of Sidhpur, State Baroda, (12) MT. RUQAIABAI, widow of Faizali, guardian of the defendants Nos. 9, 10 and 11, (13) MST. RUQAIABAI, widow of Faizali Bohra, General Merchant, resident of Sidhpur, State Baroda, (14) ABDULLABHAI, son of Qamruddin Bohra, Shop-keeper, resident of Ujjain, (Gwaliar State) ..... Defendants

Claim for Rs. 8,073/1/3 for redemption of immoveable property.

Whereas plaintiffs have instituted a suit for redemption of property valued at Rs. 8,073/1/3 against the defendants noted above. Defendants are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 11th day of March of 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim, and defendants are directed to produce on the day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th day of January of 1929.

SUB-JUDGE, FIRST CLASS.

31724

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Grand Opening Performance

FRIDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY

MADAN THEATRES, Ltd., Present:—
For the first time in India CARL LAEMLE'S
First 100% All Talking Photoplay

THE MELODY OF LOVE

Direct from its Triumphant Broadway Run:

Re-creating Screen Stars—Stage Stars—Opera Stars—Famous Orchestras—Master Musicians—Through the Miracle of the Day.

VITAPHONE MOVIETONE
VITAPHONE AND MOVIETONE
VITAPHONE MOVIETONE

You See and Hear Them—

TALK! SING! and PLAY!

Like Human beings in the Flesh!

THE MELODY OF LOVE

Every Character speaks from beginning to end in this Colossal Epic of Love and War!

WHAT YOU SEE—YOU HEAR!

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT HANUMAN CROSS ROAD (LEADING FROM BALAMPIA ROAD) AT VILLE-PARLE B. B. & C. I RAILWAY LINE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for Mr. Bonifacio Menezes and other and on account and at the risk of Pedro Domingos Quiny, the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of September, 1923, and made between the said Pedro Domingos Quiny of the one part and Yeshwant Anna Kunte and another of the other part and also under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 25th day of March, 1927, and made between the said Yeshwant Anna Kunte and another and Pedro Domingos Quiny of the one part and the said Bonifacio Menezes and others of the other part, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of February, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned properties on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece or parcel of paddy fields situate at Ville Parle on the East of Ville Parle Railway Station in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 4487 square yards or thereabouts being portion of Final Plots Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, Survey Nos. 10-68 in the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 2 and bounded on the North by the drain and beyond that Final Plots No. 8, 9, 10, on the South by the Public Road and beyond that Final Plots Nos. 15 (part), 16, 17, 18 and 19, on the East partly by Final Plot No. 15 and Public Road and beyond that by Final Plots Nos. 39, 40 and 41 and on the West by the boundary line of Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 1.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece or parcel of paddy fields situate at Ville Parle on the East of Ville Parle Railway Station in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District admeasuring 574 square yards or thereabouts, final Plot No. 11, Survey No. 69 in the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 2 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by drain and beyond that final Plot No. 7, on the South by Final Plot No. 40, on the East by Final Plot No. 39 and on the West by the Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office, 13, 19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
EDGAR WARWICK
Presents
THE PEEP SHOW
All that is Bright and Best from Revue-Land.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15; 8-15; and 10 p.m.
HAROLD LLOYD
In His Latest Comedy Triumph:
SPEEDY
A PARAMOUNT RELEASE IN 8-REELS.
ANOTHER SMILE-STONE IN HAROLD LLOYD'S CAREER!
A Rollicking Punster—a Frolicking Funster—You'll laugh till you ache at this Comical Youngster—
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Present at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FASCINATING YOUTH
A Paramount Picture with the Juniors of 1928.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC MADE-TO ORDER FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS. BENJAMIN— DEVJI CANJI & others, THE PROPERTY OF RT. REV. E. J. PALMER M. A., D.D., THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, PROCEEDED HOME.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) at "Bishop's Lodge", Ridge Road Malabar Hill opposite Post-office near the Hanging Garden, very valuable made-to-order furniture of the whole bungalow, rich glass crockery and silver-ware, carpets ornaments, lamps, fans, a collection of old carved black wood furniture, telescopic dining table, side boards, and chairs by John Roberts, Chesterfield, Derby, Jacobean and drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, jardiniers, very large screen in 3 pieces, roll top desk, Sweat tone cottage Piano, H.M.V. Gramophone, rich bed room furniture by John Roberts and Benjamin, bedsteads, Zoondahs almirahs, dressing tables, chevals, wash hand tables, Hallstands, office desks, American gun-sectional book cases, filing cabinets, Milner's Safe, ice refrigerators, English bath-tubs, etc., etc.

The property of Rt. Rev. E. J. Palmer M. A. D. D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view from Thursday.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

A SKIN THAT GIVES DELIGHT!

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Who'll finish first?

There's no need to coax them when they are drinking their HORLICK'S! They simply love its nutty flavour, and it is so good for them, too: food is twice as nourishing when it is enjoyed. HORLICK'S provides all the essentials to progress in a delicious form.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 4

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 31/32.
D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/6 cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Feb.

NEW YORK:—

B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 926.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T. 124 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 days 121-1/4.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 174.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-1/2

JAVA:—
Bank selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 4.84 7/8 Nom. 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/8, 4th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 11/32, 2nd inst
London/Paris 124.10, 2nd instant.
London/Belgium 34.890, 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.215, 2nd inst.
London/Italy 92.65, 2nd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold 1st inst., £4:4:11 1/2, 2nd inst. £4:4:11-1/2.

Silver London Ready 1st inst. 26-5/16 2nd inst. £26-1/4.
Silver London Forward 1st inst. £26 1/4, 2nd inst. £26-1/4.
Silver New York Ready 1st. inst. £57 1/8, 2nd inst. £57-1/8.
London Discounts, 3 mons. 1st. inst 4 5/16 p.c., 2nd inst. 4 5/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mons. 1st inst 4-1/2 p.c., 2nd inst. 4-7/16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1/4 p.c. 3 mons. 5-3/4 p.c., 6 mons. 5 p.c. 12 mons. 4-1/2 p.c.
12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 5.

3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/5.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84-15.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/11.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1958 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/8/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102.8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.
Forward Rates 15th. February sett.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 113/4/6.
1945-55 Rs. 104/8/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

3 Months Discounts 4 5-16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4-7/16 per cent
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 per cent.
One month 5-1/4 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. Market declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Very little

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

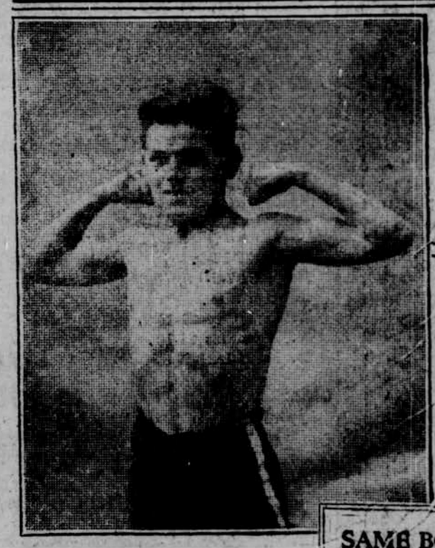
		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2		1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5306		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 9
David	,,	1 0 9
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh		1 0 0
LONG CLOTH +Quality,		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 31-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 9
Manecki (Kunda)	,,	0 14 9
Globe	,,	0 0 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 6
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 6
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 9
Textile	,,	0 15 9
Century	,,	0 15 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 3
Jacob		1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
GABRUN No. 5124.		
Hindustan	,,	
E. D. Rachael	,,	
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	13 0 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
9808	,,	11 0 0
9797	,,	9 8 0
44009	,,	9 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 4 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor		
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.		
Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	per lb.	1 1 6
China	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 3
Yards 10		
Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 0
China	,,	0 0 0
Moon	,,	0 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 0 0
Maher	,,	0 0 0
Simplex	,,	0 0 0

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 31st Jan		12,71,078
Same time last season		1388,240
Exports from 1st Sept to 31st Jan	1928/29	1927/28
United Kingdom	17141	22047
Continent	335127	706314
China	53627	6500
Japan	500690	356429
Coast Ports	8441	11835
U. S. A	4855	670
Total	979881	603795

Total exports by Rail, 1st. Sept. 1928 to 31st Jan. 1928 51202
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1928 to 31st Jan 1929 180078
Same period last year 360754
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st Jan. 1929 990718



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909.
Age 6½ months; weight 6¾ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 21½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Film-Free Teeth are white and sparkling

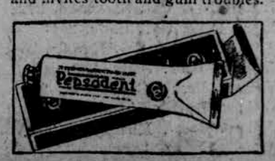
They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.



Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-22-B

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Bengal 271 March.
Bengal 275 May.
Broach 356 A.-M.
Broach 362 J.-A.
Umra 318 March.
Umra 321 May.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	281	276	268	261
Sindh	283	278	270	263
Punjab	278	273	265	258
Rajputana	281	275	268	261
Umra No. 3	325	320	314	304
C. P. No. 1	345	340	334	324
C. P. No. 2	335	330	324	314
Khandesh	—	—	292	282

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(MESSRS. V. H. A. GANNY).

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Jutes:—The prices of raw material have declined during the week and that of Hessian is maintained. The share values have remained very firm with general rise in many cases. Begg Dunlop Group was in favour. Alliance mark an advance of about 20 points. Waverly of 2 point sand Craig of annas eight. McLeod Group on information of fair dividends is also firm. Empire have reached 68/4 from 65/8 on a dividend of Rs. 5 and Kelvia to 975 on a dividend of Rs. 70. Fort Gloster after the strike being over record a rise of 80 points having buyers upto 1040. Gondolpara were done at 1385 from 1355 and Gourepore from 480 have gone upto 500. Barnagore and Bally were very popular at 319 and 345. Orient were a firm market at 336. Dalhousie and Lansdowne were steady at 317 respectively. Hooghly mark a jump of 7 points with buyers upto 117. Reliance were quoted at 88/8. Adamjee were wanted upto 13/6 with rare sellers.

The speculative counter. Howrah and Clive have improved to 57 and 42/10 which opened at 55/4 and 41/12 respectively.

Dividends:—Kelvin 70, Empire 5, Presidency -/8/-, Soorah 2/4, Kamarhatty 50, Kanknarrah 40.

Cottons:—Kesoram were taken upto 5/6, Bengal-Nagpur at 32/4 and Benares cotton at 3/2; the general tone being steady.

Coals:—Were a very active market and there was a buoyant feeling alround. Rates have made rapid advance almost in every case. Bengal were taken upto 425 from 402. Bengal-Nagpur show a further jump of 7 points at 67 and Standard of 3 points at 60. Among others, Bhulan Bararee, Equitable, East Indian and Minto have advanced by about 2 points; Kalapahari, Ghusick and Muslia, Raneegunge, Burra-Dhemo and Borrea by about arupee and Deoli and Katras Jherriah by 4 points. Burrakur were steady at 13/14. Minto coal even at the present price are attractive looking to the general trade improvement.

Tea Shares:—Were a dull and inactive market.

Govt. Securities:—Were an unchanged market.

Banks:—Imperial F. P. were done at 1432 and Conty at 352.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel were an active market this week and record a rise of a rupee with buyers upto 17/13. British Ceylon were taken upto 8/4, Dacca Electric upto 18/12 and Bengal Telephone upto 12/8. British India Corporation were maintained at 4/3, Hooghly Flour were firm at 30.

Darjeeling.—It is understood that the recent rebellion in Tibet has died out and everything is quiet there.—A.P.

Rangoon.—The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council has approved of the proposal for the establishment of a Wireless Training School at Pyawbwo.—A.P.

THE

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to :-

THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

BULLION MARKET.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

London Ready 26-4.
London Forward 26-4.
America Cent 57-2.
China Opening 2-7-2, Closing 2-7-2.
Ready 59-6.
Magh Opening 59-7, Highest 59-7, Lowest 59-6, 6 p.m. 59-6.
Tejimundi -|8|-.
Falgaune Opening 59-11, Highest 59-11, Lowest 59-10, 6 p.m. 59-10.
Tejimunri -|14|-.

GOLD.

Ready 20-10-6.
Magh 21-7-6.
Falgune 21-8.
National City 21-10-9.
N. Manordas 21-10.
N. Motilal 21-10-6.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

	New ready	New ready Red leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine	280		...
Bengal Fine	275		...
Bengal F. G.	270	230	35
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275		...
Sindh- Punjab F.G.	270		...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	325	310	15
Nagpur Fine	330	312	15
Yeotmal Fine	320	305	10
Arvi Fine	320	302	5
Amraoti Fine	315	300	
Khamgaon-			
Akola Fine	310	285	90
Mulkapur Fine	300	270	75
Khandesh Fine	290	255	60
Muthia Fine	275	260	65
Muthia F.G.	270	250	55
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	335	300	
Purna F.G.G.S.	325	300	
Parbani/Sailu F.G.G. S.	315	300	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	295	300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	310	290	95
Surat Fine	...	...	
Broach Fine	...	...	
			Old.
Broach F.G.	...	...	
Westerns M.G.	...	...	310
Cambodia	400	395	...
Miraj/Sangli	...		340/45
Compta Good	...		345/50
Jinja	...		510

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay Feb. 4.

In Full pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 2-2-29	This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,523	199,941	186,049
Central India	3,857	127,490	157,651
Barsi and Nagar	1,274	118,134	178,956
Hyderabad-Gaorani	121	40,585	71,950
Berar	5,263	420,234	383,436
Central Provinces	1,502	206180	181,371
Total Oomras	15,536	1,112,064	1,138,813
Dholera	1,637	41,927	56,017
N.-W. Provinces	99	54,320	59,929
Rajputana	51	19,749	23,447
Sind-Punjab	1,031	32,233	101,811
Broach	.....	3,690	2,515
Coompta & Dharwar	...	9,634	3,576
Westerns- Northerns	191	9,663	3,662
Cocoanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	4,268	7,648
Persian	...	816	3,276
American	...	2,495	22,093
Egyptian and African	...	17,561	9,381
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	10	64
Total	18,548	1,368,431	1,432,352

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st September to 31st January

In Full pressed Bales	2-2-29	This year	Last year
Europe	2,662	357,123	229,031
Japan & China	7,809	614,317	362,929
Coast Ports	...	8,441	11,835
Up-country by Rail		51,292	40,306
Afloat in harbour Europe. China and Japan		75,373	50,651
Total	10,462	11,06,456	6,94,752

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

200 Currimbhai Mill, Bengal, 245.
100 Kotak & Co., Wun, 320.
200 Ital India & Co., Bengal, 270.
100 Ital India & Co., Mulkapur, 287-1/2.
100 N. Rajaram & Co., Sherpur, 288.
100 B. Karshandas & Co., Malkapur, 290.
100 Forbes & Co., Dhulia, 257.
100 L. K. Vashanji & Co., Panadharpur, 300.
100 Sharaff & Co., Aurangabad, 270.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Mulkapur, 289.
100 Japan T. & Co., Kundla, 291.
100 Japan T. & Co., Khadakiya, 292.
100 Japan T. & Co., Amraoti, 313.
100 Japan T. & Co., Shenabad, 292.
100 Japan T. & Co., Sailu, 291.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Kundla, 258.
2,000 Volkart Bros. Sailu, 290.
200 Volkart Bros. Chalisgaon, 239.
100 Volkart Bros., Khandwa, 277.
100 Volkart Bros., Khamgaon, 300.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Quiet

SMALL TURNOVER

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Cotton mill shares ruled quiet owing to mills being closed to-day on account of some trouble with Pathans in the mill area. Prices opened quiet and after a small rally again ruled easy. There was only small business. In the miscellaneous section Bombay Burmah shares ruled steady with some improved enquiry. Tata Hydros were neglected. Tata Iron shares were rather quiet. Cement shares opened easy but rallied on absence of offerings and scattered buying.

Messrs. Patel & Ramdutt make the following remarks regarding Shivrajpur and Central India mining shares:—

F. D. B. inquires whether the present rates of Shivrajpur and Central India minings are good to make purchases. "At first we were of opinion that these shares would constitute a cheap purchase at the present market level. The rates being so very tempting, we thought of making proper inquiries ond the result was that we have to change our mind. The Russians are the chief stumbling block in this respect. It is said that the Soviet Government took over Russian manganese mines when the Herriman group withdrew. The Russians having found the ore ready for shipment it was easy for them to sell the deposits at ridiculously low rates and we hear that it was impossible for the Indian companies to stand against this competition in any European market.

For the present we think the prospects in these concerns are certainly marred. In past we ourselves had recommended these concerns to our clients but at that time the circumstances were quite different than at present. We now find that unforeseen circumstances have proped in and the situation has entirely changed. We would therefore be far from recommending these shares to our clients even at the present market level.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Bombay Dyeing 880, 81, 78, 80.
Century 407, 8.
Colaba 141, 42.
Crescent 137.
Fazul 780, 81, 80, 82, 81.
Indore 393, 95.
Madhowji 53.
Nagpur 503, 2.
New Great 235, 36.
Pearl 501, 499-6, 501.
Simplex 76, 77.
Swadeshi 453.
Burma 805, 2, 3, 6, 5.
Hydro 1,122, 23, 25.
Tram 151-14.
Deff. 283-2, 82, 81, 82, 83.
Ord. 79-12, 8, 10, 6, 8.
Bundi 20-14, 12, 10, 12, 14.
Indian 337, 40, 41, 43, 44-6.
Katni Ord. 235, 37.
Alcock 336, 37.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 352-8.
Apollo 50 nil, 5
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 70.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 160
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 880.
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 408-12.
Central India 100f 502-8.
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land and Mill 100 6i 142-8.
Cooria 100 7f 162/8
Crescent 100 9f 137-8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 535.
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0-9-6.
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 215.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12.
Elphinstone 100 nil 7-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 251 781-4.
Finlay 100 10y 112-8.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225.
Gokak 100 2/8 4 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1740
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 237-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1300
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 395.
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranjit Singhji 1,000 100y 1700
Kastoorchand 50 nil 15.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13|0| 6y 210.
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1450
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Malhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 55.
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1120
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73|12
Minerva 80 nil 75
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1,190
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5+2f 170
New City of Bombay 100 nil 102-8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 236-4
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 10f 501-4.
Phoenix 100 20y 355.
Premier 10 nil 6-12.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 69
Sholapur 1,000 120f 5600
Simplex 250 nil 77-8.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 12
Swadeshi 100 10f 453-12.
Swan 100 10y 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 50.
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2 8f 103-8.
Baroda 50 3f 77-8.
Central 250 0|8|0f 22-6.
Eastern £5 4sh 92.
Imperial 500 40f x. d. 1,430.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. 352-2. 352/8.
Union 5 |4| 3-12-6.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0|8|0f 20-14.
Central India Mining 9.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 106-4.
Indian Cement 200 nil 344-6.
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 237-8
Katni Cement Def. 100 10 860.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 13-8.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11|6 20-4.
United Cement 100 6y 93-8.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31|11|6f 732-8.
Amritsar Pattis 100 3/10/8f 128
Central Provinces 100 2/11/6f 99
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/3f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 85
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 89
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 94/8.
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 18|21 650.
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 139
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 575.
Bombay Tramways Ordy 50 2/81 152-8.
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1,125.
Tata Power O 1000 nil 492-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 141.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 222-8.
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 502-8.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 11
New India Assurance 15 1y 22.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 337-8.
Attock Oil £1 nil 32.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy, 250 12/8y 236-4.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 805. x.d.
Do. Contributory 50 12f. 283/12
British Burma Petroleum. 81 0/4/0y 4-12.
Burma Corp 10 As. 6+1 12.
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 206-i.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 13.
Tata Construction 30 4y 54-8.
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 79-8.
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 283-12.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 1'4
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15-8.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.: 103
Tata Power 7/12 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The local market ruled firm on extensive buying by local mills and short covering. A change in the sentiment has come on repodts of considerable damage to Broach Cotton Crop. Prices of Broach A./M. soared to Rs. 356/- Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 4 points and dates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	355/8
Broach J./A.	361/4
Oomra Mac	318
Oomra May	321
Bengal Mar	270/8
Bengal May.	276

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The forward market opened at Rs. 355/10 and improved to Rs 355/14 on steady enquiry. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	355/8
Broach J./A.	361/8
Oomra Mar.	317/8
Oomra May	320
Bengal Mar	270/8
Bengal May	274/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

U. F. P. Bales Receipts to date 2-2-29	7790000	6764000
Receipts Yesterday 2-2-29	20000	15000
Exports to date 2-2-29	5630000	4752000
Stock at Ports 1-2-29	2223000	2292000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-2-29	1073000	1134000
Stock at Liverpool 1-2-29	1062000	796000
Visible Supply 1-2-29	5548000	5517000
Quantity in Sight 1-2-29	12575000	11252000

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co have received the following Cable from Liverpool dated 2nd Feb:—

Still considerable state long interest. Here trade disappointing. Expect further liquidation but do not anticipate decline more than half penny at most. No confirmation curtailment America. Garside expects season's consumption fifteen millions."

New York, Feb. 2.

N. Y. March Highest 19.90 (10.14 a.m.) lowest 19.81 (10.04 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 2nd Feb:—

New York Calbes:—Textiles continued dull, in most cases manufacturing profits smals. Market has shown good resistence to extensive long liquidation which was largely absorbed by trade.

Horby Hemelryk:—"New York cables market ignores bearish news.

Spinners buying on break.

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

"American speculation based on fears of damage of winter crop lifting the market. River Plate offers continue to dominate Liverpool."

March close at 9/3 1/4d.
May close at 9s 5d.
July close at 9s 7 1/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 124 7/8 cents.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The Market has ruled weak to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:-
Ready Rs. 13/8½ per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/8/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 8/4/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet:—Shipment Feb-March Rs. 8/7½ per cwt. F. B. H.
B.R. B. Beet Shipment March-April Rs. 8/8½ per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Weak.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Linseed May	10 15 6
Wheat May	8 2 6

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.).

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations Ex Godown Bombay:—

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 582|- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 130|- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55|- per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

POTENTIAL BULLISHNESS DISCOUNTED

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market report dated New York Jan. 3rd:—

Notwithstanding frequently expressed opinions that, at around 20 cent, cotton is reasonably priced and that a fairly tight supply situation may not improbably develop in the United States before the next crop becomes available, the market continues to lack outside support and acts somewhat overbought. It would appear that the potential bullishness of the supply situation has been so widely discussed as to have been discounted and that new factors are commencing to exert an influence, particularly the fear that, in consequence of the attractiveness of present prices to growers as evidenced by the haste with which the balance of the crop is being marketed, there will be a decided increase in the area planted to cotton in the Spring. In considering acreage prospects, however, it may be well to bear in mind that, on the basis of this season's yield per acre—151.8 pounds—and of average abandonment, the planting of 50,000,000 acres against 46,943,000 last year would result in a crop of not more than 15,300,000 bales, an amount which might easily necessitate a further draft on the surplus.

Looking ahead there are a number of reasons for optimism regarding the future of the cotton textile industry. In this country wages continue at a high level, unemployment has been reduced to a minimum, stocks of goods in distributing channels are light, most mills have a good backlog of unfilled orders, prices have not been inflated, and prospects point to a steady expansion in the industrial use of cotton fabrics which should amply compensate for any falling off that may occur in the consumption of cotton in the form of clothing. Advices from abroad are some what mixed but indications are not lacking of a general improvement in economic conditions which should be reflected in more profitable operations throughout the cotton trade.

We expect a gradual increase in the world demand for American cotton and, until the present cycle o weevil activity has run its course, we feel that the long range trend of prices will be towards higher levels.

Trading in new contracts for delivery in Norfolk, Charleston, New Orleans, Houston, Galveston or New York began yesterday with the October, November and December positions. Unrestricted trading will continue in all positions of the old-style contract to November inclusive. It follows that October and November will be the only months in which there will be a market for both old and new contracts and we ask our friends to note that all orders that they may send us from now on covering these months will be understood as referring to new contracts unless we are otherwise instructed.

Yesterday's closing quotations were as follows:

	May	Oct. (Old	Oct. (New)
New York	19.76	19.17	19.03
Liverpool	10.40	10.18	—

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

We have received the following report from Messrs J. Thomas & Co. dated calcutta Jan. 30th:

Heavy Goods.—There has been a fairly steady enquiry during the week, and a small advance has been recorded for all goods. Sacks, Cubans and A. Twills have all been in demand for their respective seasons, while in the nearer deliveries a fair miscellaneous business has been in evidence. Towards the close the market is steady, but with rather less business in view.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrates for July at Rs. 37/0/0: D. W. Flours for March/May at Rs. 55/12/0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 45/8/0, for January at Rs. 45/12/0, for February at Rs. 45/8/0 to Rs. 45/12/0, for April/June at Rs. 45/4/0, for early May/June at Rs. 45/0/0; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 49/2/0, for early February at Rs. 50/0/0, for February/March at Rs. 49/12/0, for March/June at Rs. 50/0/0, for April at Rs. 49/8/0; Liverpool Twills (41½"X24" hd.) for October at Rs. 50/0/0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for January at Rs. 56/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 56/0/0 to Rs. 57/0/0, for November/December at Rs. 56/8/0.

For the up-country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 45/8/0, for January at Rs. 45/12/0, for February at Rs. 45/8/0 to Rs. 45/12/0, for April/June at Rs. 45/4/0, for early May/June at Rs. 45/0/0, for July/December at Rs. 44/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 43/12/0 to Rs. 44/0/0, for October/March at Rs. 43/12/0; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 49/2/0, for early February at Rs. 50/0/0, for February/March at Rs. 49/12/0, for March/June at Rs. 50/0/0, for April at Rs. 49/8/0.

Hessians.—With more business showing from consuming centres there has been a much better tone in the market. The near positions have kept very steady, and show little change in rates, except for ready 40"/8 oz. covering business in which has caused an eight anna advance. The forward deliveries have been very firm, and a considerable volume of business has been put through at increasing rates for all positions from July to June 1930, both shippers and bazaar operators participating. Towards the close there was less doing, and second hands were inclined to take profits at the prices ruling.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready and January at Rs 15/14/0 to Rs. 16/7/0 to 16/4/0.

40"/7½ ozs. for Ready and January at Rs. 15/10/0 to Rs. 16/1/0 to Rs. 15/14/0 to Rs. 16/2/0 to Rs. 16/0/0.

BOMBAY MOBS RUN AMOK

Brutal Hunt for Pathans

NO TRUTH IN KIDNAPPING RUMOURS

Government of Bombay Issue Communique

The kidnapping care reached alarming proportion on Monday with tragic consequences. As a result of the days' assaults on Pathans in various parts of the City, especially in Parel, and Dharavi 49 Pathans received injuries of a serious character and 10 lost their lives. Most of the mills and the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel and Matunga and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops in Parel were closed and this made the situation worse. Pathans wherever they were found were brutally assaulted. The Government of Bombay issued a leaflet which was broadcast in the city stating that there was no truth in the rumuor that children were being kidnapped by the Pathans.

HUNT FOR PATHANS

—:o:—

FREE FIGHT IN NORTH BOMBAY

There was free fight between 200 Pathans and 5,000 mill workers at 5-30 p.m. at Poibavdi in which several persons were injured. Timely arrival of the police on the scene averted a serious riot. The police are guarding the building.

Three Pathan watchmen of a godown at Dharavi were done to death by a crowd of Pardeshis who went out to hunt the Pathans at 5 p.m. The bodies were found piled up on upon another.

Six Pathans were attacked and severely belaboured by a large crowd of mill workers at Worli Hill. Two died on the spot and other four received severe injuries.

Enquiries with K. E. M. Hospital at night shows that 53 persons were admitted in the hospital from which one died after wards, bringing the total number of deaths to six.

The excitment in the area remained the same till late in the night.

According to another account in all 49 Pathans have received injury of a serious kind and 10 have been killed.

SCARE CONTINUES ON MONDAY

—:o:—

FURTHER CASES OF ASSAULT

The Pathan kidnapping scare still continues, and the Bombay City Police are saddled with the additional work of maintaining law and order over and above their usual duty in the mill area owing to the unrest among textile workers.

On Sunday evening the mill operatives held a mass meeting at Parel in which they urged the Government to take prompt action against Pathans to stop the alleged kindapping of young children.

On Monday morning all the mills started work as usual, but all of a sudden, a rumour was spread in one of the Currimbhoy group mills that a woman was missing

Thereupon the men left work and they were followed by other workers employed in other mills. On the way they began to assault the Pathan watchmen and any Pathans they came across on the road. The operatives of the mills hearing that some of the mills were closed thought it better to "down tools" themselves also, and as a result all mills from Sewree to DeLise Road and Naigaum Road to Purbhadevi and Parel were closed down. The police had to keep an extra posse of armed men at the mill gates.

GLOOMY APPROANCE AT PAREL.

The Parel locality presented a gloomy appearance as almost all shops were closed down and the fact of the Pathans being assaulted at different place sacared away the people thinking of an impending riot people closed down their doors for personal safety.

A Pathan who was going along Kalachowki road was pounced upon by a mob as an alleged kidnapper of children and was mercilessly assaulted. An attempt was made even to set fire to his room, but the police arrived promptly and dispersed the crowd.

Likewise at Currey Road, Cadel Road, Purbhadevi and Sopari Baug Road stray assaults were made on the Pathans with the result that by ten o'clock 15 Pathans were admitted in the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

The Parel workshop of the G.I.P. Railway was also closed down due to the panic, and the men who were out of the gate did not spare any Pathan if they came across them. The mill area was therefore not made safe for Pathans on Monday, and they did not get out of their rooms unless armed and in a batch of half a dozen or more. Some Pathns residing near the K.E.M. Hospital were challenged by an infuriated crowd, but the timely arrival of the police prevented trouble.

Bhima Daya (36) a fitter who was going along Swan Mill Cross lane on Sunday afternoon and was brutally assaulted by a mob taking him as a kidnapper succumbed to his injuries subsequently.

PUBLIC PACIFIED BY BEAT OF DRUM

The police are informing the public by drums that rumours of kindapping of children are false and that so far they have not received any complant of the children being kidnapped.

PITCHED BATTLE IN MILL AREA

—:o:—

PATHANS AND MILL WORKERS COME TO BLOWS

On Monday afternoon at about 3 p.m. a pitched battle between a few Pathans and a large number of mill workers took place in the vicinity of the K.E.M. Hospital. The Pathans who are staying there were challenged and they took up the challenge and fought hard with the mill operatives who numbered about a thousand. Lathis and stones were freely used and by the time the police arrived on the scene, seven Pathans were injured and were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital.

—:o:—

WORKSHOPS AND MILLS CLOSED

—:o:—

25 PATHANS IN ALL REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

In the afternoon the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshop at Parel and the G.I.P. Railway workshop at Matunga were also closed down. Out of eighty mills in the City hardly twenty were working in the Bycuila and southern part of the City. Thus more than a lac of men were thrown idle who occupied most of their time in the hunt of Pathans. The total number of injured Pathans removed to the K.E.M. Hospital number about 25.

NO COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY POLICE

—:o:—

NO TRUTH IN KIDNAPPING SCARE

The Secretary to Government, Home Department has issued the following notice to be circulated in leaflet form throughout the City:—

With reference to the rumours that children are being kidnapped in Bombay City by Pathans, Government desires it to be known that there is no truth in these rumours. No complaints have been received by the Police of any children having been kidnapped by Pathans or any one else and people can resume their work without fear of their children being kidnapped.

NO matter what you require, whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London, of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital and of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

The Original and Leading firm of **Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co.**

OCULISTS and OPTICIANS, 71, Esplanade Road, Near Currency Bank, Fort, BOMBAY.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

—:o:—

DRAFT MEDIATION RULES ACCEPTED

MR. S. D. SAKLATWALLA'S ENCOURAGING STATEMENT

"I am glad to announce that almost all the draft mediation rules have been accepted by the other side." This was the observation made by Mr. S. D Saklatwalla, spokesman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, when the Strike Inquiry Committee met again on Monday.

Mr. Saklatwalla stated that except for a few points here and there, all the rules were accepted by the representatives of Labour and if they were acted upon in the spirit in which they were now accepted, he was sure that they would lead to a better understanding between the employers and the employed. He was also confident that Bombay would see the end of the sporadic strikes, which had been a disgraceful feature of the textile industry for the past five or six years and caused considerable loss not only to capital and labour concerned, but also to the entire community.

POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT.

Sir Charles Fawcett, the Chairman expressed the satisfaction of the Committee at the agreement between both sides. The Committee then heard the representatives of both sides on points of disagreement.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, the Labour spokesman that the mediation dules submitted for the owners now provided for a joint meeting of "two or more authorised representatives" of the owners and "an equal number of representatives" of Labour. He wanted the number "two or more" to be raised slightly. At present, he said, there was more than one trade union of mill-workers and it would be difficult to fix the number from Labour's point of view.

Mr. B. S. Kamat, a member of the Inquiry Committee suggested whether a day would not come when there would be an amalgamated federation of all trade unions.

Mr. Bakhale: Till that day arrives, we have to make some provision.

OWNERS' ATTITUDE.

The representatives of owners thereupon agreed that it should be not less than two and not more than six on each side.

Mr. Bakhale then stated that there should be a Standing Complaints Committee in respect of every mill and that that Committee should meet periodically. The rule suggested by the Owners provided the convening of a meeting of an equal number of authorised representatives of the mill or mills and the representatives of the operatives "within four days from the date of a written application by either party." He submitted that if the meetings were held periodically, a great deal of discontent in the minds of workers would be eliminated.

SUGGESTION OPPOSED.

Mr. Saklatwalla opposed Mr. Bakhale's suggestion on the ground that trivial subjects would be brought up if meetings were fixed periodically. If there was any grievance, it was open to the trade union concerned to have a meeting convened.

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS BY COLD

—:o:—

FARMERS DEMAND RELIEF MEASURES

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

At a meeting of the Daskori Taluka Congress Committee held to-day an application from the farmers of Vinzol Village was considered in which they demanded the remission of land revenue for the current year and other measures of relief in view of "the total destruction of a crops" by the recent severe cold. The application was referred to the Executive Committee of the Taluka Congress Committee for immediate action.—A. P.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Feb. 4.		
Silver Ready	26	3	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	26	2	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Feb. 4.		
1st Settlement	59	7	0
2nd Settlement	59	10	0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Elections by Registered Trade Unions.

A film show of wild animals of Nepal, Mysore and Burma, Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Entertainment to Hon. Sir G. H. Hidayatallah and Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, "Gulshan," Pedder Road, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Nagato Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-0 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Sirdhana" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at noon on the 3rd instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 8th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks 7, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 91. The total mortality this day last year was 66.

SOCIETY OF HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES OF BOMBAY.

The eighth adjourned general meeting of the above Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. at the Esplanade Police Court.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY.

A meeting of the Congress Municipal Party of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

PRAVACHAN IN MARATHI.

The Marathi-speaking public will be glad to know that Professor S. M. Paranjppe, formerly Editor of "Swaraj" of Poona, is going to give a discourse on the life and teachings of Swami Vivekananda at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday (the 10th inst.), at 9-30 a.m.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON "VEDA AND AVESTA."

Under the auspices of the Rothestar Mandal, Dr. Vishvamitra K. Pandit, the late Sanskrit Professor of the Xavier College, will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on "Veda and Avesta a few similarities" at the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute, Raviline Street, Fort, to-day (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

TRIBUTE TO QUEEN SOURAIYA

—:o:—

HER INTERNATIONAL FAME

MRS. D. S. CAPTAIN'S ROUSING SPEECH

At the remarkably well-attended meeting of Bombay women held on Friday last to express sympathy with Queen Souraiya, Mrs. D. S. Captain, one of the speakers at the meeting, said in the course of her speech:

If we lived in an age when the value of the working of the soul is above that of words I would ask you, after the resolution had been put before you, to think on it for a minute in silent concentration and then go home determined that Queen Souraiya shall live in our deeds and not in our words; but alas! such a depth of understanding is not ours yet and hence words and still more words.

To-day Queen Souraiya is no longer the undisputed Queen of Afghanistan, she is far away from us and a refugee in her own country, then should not we the women of Bombay consider it a prouder privilege nay, our bounden duty to convey to her a message of heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of trial, a message of grateful admiration for the woman in her; the woman who had the courage and daring to stand up and put in practice her ideals for the advancement of her sex? This message will require no casket of gold; it is the tribute of our inmost soul.

LIFE OF SERVICE AND SACRIFICE.

On her return to her own country from that wonderful triumphal tour in Europe including England, she could have, if she had so chosen, sat at ease and lived a selfish life of pleasure and comfort such as the majority of women placed as she is are tempted by circumstances to live. The liberty and freedom that she had learnt to value might have meant only a more pleasant life for herself had she been a woman of meaner fibre but as we know she did no much thing. Instead, she has sacrificed everything in order to achieve the principal object of her life that her Afghan sisters should enjoy the advantages and freedom she had seen women in other countries enjoy. She must have known the risks she was running and yet unflinchingly she dared to initiate several reforms such as the removal of the purdah, the education of girls and women. All her actions have always tended to the one goal.—upholding the dignity and sacredness of womanhood. What if she has apparently failed for the moment in her heroic attempt? Such courage and daring can never go in vain, for the goal is uncompromising truth. Even if this is not a temporary set back may the beautiful lines of the prophetic poet be her consolation—"And what is our failure here but a triumph's evidence for the fulness of the days?"

Queen Souraiya of Afghanistan will live in history as the rare Queen and a true consort to a man among men to both of whom their ideals and the welfare of the country were dearer than their throne or even life itself.

Under the Clock

(BY XWINFLEX.)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 5, 1929.

Is it, I ask you, criminal or even bad form to have "the greatest affection and respect for 'real natives'—for the fellah, the Beduin the ryot, the Brahmin even" and to "have nothing but contempt for the half Westernised products of modern schools and colleges"?

* * * *

Is it really objectionable, I again ask you? And is it not a fact that "It's these half-educated students who make all the trouble—neither one thing nor the other—worst vices of both civilisations"?

* * * *

If that is so as it is so, why does a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian" object to the "Babus and effendis" being ridiculed by their superiors in civilisation? Why, I ask you should it be described as "rather cheap kind of humour which is tediously retailed over most Anglo-Indian and Anglo-Egyptian dinner tables", considering that there is good sparkling wine on the dinner table and the weather is usually "so infernally hot, dear Mrs. Occident"?

* * * *

It is too cruel to stop the wine circulating through the channels of least resistance when the subject is the "half-educated" who is "neither one thing nor the other" and has "worst vices of both civilisations."

* * * *

For instance, he neither dances attendance on the Burra Sahibs (one thing) nor the Charleston in the ball-room and has imbibed the vices of both civilisations by loving his country and "making all the trouble" for the masters who have been sent here on special duty by Heaven itself.

* * * *

Now, is there any justification for making fun of what is uncharitably called "cheap kind of humour"? None.

* * * *

And above all is it, I ask you once more, fair of this unfair scribe (he is perhaps not unfair in colour) to suggest that "English people should have a sympathetic attitude of mind towards these nationalistic students"?

* * * *

It is not a generous recognition of the noble self-sacrifice of men like, for instance, Mr. Findlay Shirras who have given of their best to reconcile the worst—I mean the best virtues of both civilisations.

* * * *

No, it is obviously and emphatically ungrateful. Now, I ask you for the umpteenth time, isn't it? If you have any doubt go and ask any jolly old feller (not the Egyptian fellah) whom you find carrying the heavy white man's burden to his great physical distress and financial loss and you will get the answer.

* * * *

Master (Severely):—"Jones Minor, you are cribbing."

Jones Minor:—"No, sir, I was only verifying the accuracy of what I have written, sir".

Latest Cotton News

—:o:—

New York Futures 22 Points Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 4.

In response to easier Liverpool cables the New York future market opened at a decline of 11 points and ruled somewhat steady during the morning. At 11 a.m. prices were 9 points lower and the noon call showed a decline of 8 points. During the afternoon the market developed considerable weakness on heavy selling pressure and closed at a decline of 22 points. Price fluctuations in May delivery: Opening: 19.76 —11; 19.78 —9; 19.79 —8. Closing: 19.65 —22.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at unchanged prices, but owing to accumulation of selling orders prices opened at a decline of 4 points. As soon as the selling orders were executed, prices rallied from 2 points, but again ruled easy on renewed selling pressure and closed at a decline of 6 points. The selling was mostly actuated from Bombay on account of reversing of straddles. Price fluctuations in May delivery: Opening: 10.23 —4; 10.25 —2. Closing: 10.21 —6.

The Liverpool cotton futures market is due to open at a decline of 6 to 7 points on Tuesday.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb. 4.
(11 p.m.).

The night session opened at Rs. 355-4-0 for Broach April-May delivery and advanced to Rs. 357-0-0. Owing to extensive covering and large buying the technical situation of the market has weakened to some extent and purchases are preferred only in weaker moments.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 4.
Previous Closing Rate	19.87
To-day's Opening Rate	19.76
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing	19.65
Difference	—.22
Broach Expectation	353 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

	Feb. 4.
Previous Closing Rate	10.27
To-day's Opening Rate	10.23
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.21
Difference	—.06

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 5, 1929.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

—:o:—

According to a Reuter cable from Moscow the Afghan Ambassador there has handed over to M. Karakhan a Note advising the Soviet Government on behalf of Amanullah that the latter had assumed supreme power in Afghanistan. This cable was received in India on Saturday and we have been expecting that a similar announcement would be issued from London and Delhi stating that the Foreign Offices in both the cities had received similar intimation of the formal cancellation by Amanullah of his abdication. The silence of London and Delhi on this important and vital issue is surprising and we trust the Foreign Office at Delhi will immediately take the public into its confidence regarding this matter. For, the Foreign Office cannot be unaware that Indian opinion is keenly and deeply exercised over it and is unable to understand the wisdom or correctness of the policy outlined in the statement made by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons last week. Mr. Chamberlain then said: "Ex-King Amanullah had formally announced his abdication to Britain, and consequently until it was clear that notwithstanding his abdication the people of Afghanistan generally regarded him as their King, Britain would be unable to regard his Government as the rightful Afghan Government." We hope this statement does not mean that even if King Amanullah informs the British Government and the Government of India that he has rescinded his abdication, they will not "regard his Government, as the rightful Afghan Government" until the people of Afghanistan generally regard him as their King. What is going to be the test which Britain will apply in order to ascertain that the people of Afghanistan regard him as their King? We submit that Amanullah, having once again assumed supreme powers, continues to be 'de jure' King of Afghanistan and, irrespective of the internal condition in Afghanistan, it is the duty of the Government of India who are in Treaty Alliance with him to recognise him as head of the Afghan Government. This recognition will not be inconsistent with their policy of non-intervention.

If Amanullah had not abdicated, despite the revolt against him, the British Government would certainly have continued to recognise him. Now that he has resumed supreme powers in the country, they must have no hesitation in doing so. In taking such a step not only will they be acting in full accordance with the wishes of all Indians, non-Muslim as well as Muslim, but they will also ensure the realisation of the hope expressed by Sir Denys Bray that India would soon have once more for its neighbour on the North-West Frontier "an Afghanistan, peaceful, progressive, friendly, united, independent and strong." If there is any single individual in Afghanistan who can make Afghanistan peaceful, progressive, united, independent and strong, it is Amanullah alone. He is in possession of the greater portion of Afghanistan and is slowly but surely consolidating his power and it is only a matter of few weeks when his authority will once again be re-established throughout that country. All signs point to this happy consummation. Bachai-Saqqa is already finding Kabul the only part of Afghanistan, which is in his possession, very hot for him and the atrocities that have been perpetrated under his regime, has already made it most hateful to the citizens of Kabul. Sirdar Ahmed Ali Jan will soon reach Kabul and there is little doubt that he will succeed in driving away the usurper. He has been reported to have proclaimed himself as King, but we are disposed to think this action is only a tactical move undertaken with the ultimate object of securing the possession of Kabul on behalf of Amanullah. The proclamation just issued by the leaders of the Kaka Khel tribe removes what little doubt there might have been about the success of Amanullah. By according recognition to Amanullah, the Government of India will thus not only identify themselves with the forces which are working for the progress of, as well as the restoration of, peace and order in Afghanistan but they will also ensure the existence of a "friendly" neighbour on the North-Western Frontier of India. For, Amanullah victorious will not be ungrateful to those whose friendship was tried in his hour of difficulty and was not found wanting.

A GRAVE SITUATION

—:o:—

The strike of nearly seven hundred students of the Gujarat College has now gone on for over a month, and every day that passes makes the situation more complicated. The students are subject not only to the rules of the college but also to those of the University, the relaxation of which presents its own difficulties. The College term will soon come to an end and if the strike continues, it will ordinarily be impossible for the students to put in the required number of days of attendance during the term and, therefore, impossible to appear for their annual examinations, without passing which they will not be promoted to the higher classes. If 700 hundred students should find themselves in this plight, it is difficult to believe that the matter would be allowed to rest there. We doubt very much if the authorities concerned are fully alive to the gravity of the situation. We presume that the students who have failed or are likely to fail to put in the required number of days, have already applied to the University for the grant of their term days. We trust the Syndicate will not take the responsiblity of worsening the situation by withholding the grant.

Assuming that the University will grant the term days, the next question is whether the Principal would examine the First Year and Junior B.A. students without victimising any and send up the rest for the University examinations. If the Principal, in spite of the University's concession, should fail to do so he would indeed be riding for a fall. He alone is responsible for the present muddle. All that the students did was to remain passively away from College on the Commission Boycott Day. All that he was authorised to do was to mark them absent for the day or if he wanted to be stricter, to regard them as having failed in the part of the examination for which they were to appear on that day. But he went far beyond the bounds of discipline by fining the students for non-attendance and even threatening to prevent their promotion to the higher classes. It is perhaps too much to expect a vindictive man to see his error but what is the Education Minister doing? He has had interviews with the Principal, the students and their advisors. But from the fact that the strike has not yet been called off, it must be inferred that he either agrees with the Principal or has not yet been able to assert himself against his subordinate. Either inference does little credit to one who is supposed to be the highest authority in the Education Department, responsible to the people. Let not the Minister mistake the will of the people or of the Legislative Council in the matter. The conduct of the students has been absolutely right from the beginning and that of the Principal absolutely wrong. Neither the public nor the Council, therefore, would in the least compromise the honour or the interests of the students. To-day the University Syndicate and the Minister can retrieve the situation by timely action. If they let the matter drift, they will be responsible for all the future consequences. As for the Principal, he has demonstrated his unfitness for work in any Indian College.

A DISGRACE TO BOMBAY.

—:o:—

The scenes that were enacted in some parts of Bombay, the brutal assaults on individual Pathans by infuriated mobs, and the loss of many innocent lives constitute a disgrace to Bombay. The fury of a mob roused by the news of kidnapping of children is understandable. But there can be nothing but condemnation for the action of the mobs who ran amok yesterday inspite of the assurance that there was no truth in the rumours about kidnapping of children. There are bad characters among Pathans as among other communities. But not every Pathan is bad. As a matter of fact, a large majority of them are daily performing a most essential function as watchmen of protecting the property of many a citizen. They are entitled to protection. The Government of Bombay have done well to issue a communique proclaiming how baseless is the kidnapping scare. It is the duty of every prominent citizen who has any influence in the locality in which he lives or carries on business, to dissuade people from making unprovoked attacks on innocent persons. We trust the members of the Corporation and, particularly the Labour leaders, will soon bestir themselves in the affected parts of the City and put an end to the scare.

BLOCKADING TRUTH.

—:o:—

We published on Saturday last several special radio messages indicative of the good will towards India expressed by a number of American citizens. On Monday we published a further batch of messages expressing similar feelings of friendship on the part of American editors and news agencies. The curious point about these messages is that although many of them were broadcast from Schenectady on December 27 so as to reach Calcutta on the day of the opening of the Congress session they failed to reach their destination. Who was responsible for this? Was it simply due to technical difficulties and the failure of the Congress authorities at Calcutta to make due arrangements for their reception? Or was the official censorship in India responsible for their suppression?

If in the world of to-day attempts are made to blockade truth, they can never be permanently successful. Truth will out although the process is delayed. Mr. Ramlal Bajpai, Secretary, American Branch, Indian National Congress, says in his message, while thanking the management of the radio Station W. G. Y. Schenectady for its enterprise, that "it is the business of news agencies to bring nations closer together." The Government of India owe it to the public to explain what part, if any, they played in interfering with this wholesome endeavour of the news agencies.

HINDUS AND MUSLIM DEMAND

NEED FOR GENEROSITY AND STATEMANSHIP

(BY DHIRAJLAL REVASHANKER MEHTA).

It is unfortunate for India at such a critical juncture in her forward march for freedom that Hindus and Mahomedans have not been able to reconcile their differences. The convention of Calcutta should have buried all disagreement between these two major communities of India. But things remain where they were. Neither have the Hindus felt that this is not the time for quarrelling and wrangling, nor have the Muslims understood that their distrust is a mere delusion and that no sooner do they confide their interess with Hindus, they will be the gainers and not the losers. At present we have to fight a common opponent and, therefore, all our forces should be directed towards showing a united front to the foreigner instead of wasting our strength.

CALL OF PATRIOTISM.

Every patriotic Indian will appeal to both the communities not to harp upon a discordant note at a time when for India history is in the making and not to disagree and exhaust their energies; Nothing is more vital than to bend the foreign power and make it understand that unless our just claims are recognised their position as a ruling nation would be made uneasy. If time is not taken by the forelock posterity will vehemently denounce the present day politicians for not having adopted a wise policy and for having seriously blundered in chalking out lines of action when the greatest care in handling the political situation was necessary. We are diving through troubled waters at present, and let every one of us feel that the policy of give and take would be the best at such a time. The greater the union between us, the greater the fright we will be creating in our opponents. They fear a united front, and they would be terribly afraid of us, when they understand that we have sunk our differences and we mean to give united fight.

VALUE OF GENEROSITY.

Let Hindus understand that if more is given to the Mussalmans than is their legitimate due it will be nothing serious than erring on the safe side. It is just like giving our brothers a larger share than their just claims but it should not be forgotten that after all they are our brothers. India is their home and they have come to stay. Mr. Jinnah as the accredited representative of the Musalmans in India draws the attention of the Hindus to the fact that Mahomedans have their fears which need to be taken into account. However erroneous these fears may be, it is for the Hindus to rise and act generously and grant them what security they desire for safeguarding their interests. If such safeguards are not granted and Muslims oppose the Hindus the game would be lost. The whole world will mock and jeer at us for not having risen to statesmanship when it was needed the most.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Sir Pheroge Sethna is right when he says, that even if the Hindus have to grant separate electorates to Muslims they should not waver in doing so, because by a strange coincidence at present all the parties have united in formulating a common demand. I do not suggest Hindus to go so far, because there is a clear evidence from the speeches and writings of many known Muslim politicians that they do approve the scheme of joint-electorate but with certain safeguards. So evidently they do not want an absolute change in the principle of joint-electorate so ably expounded by the authors of the Nehru Report. Efforts of the various leaders

(Continued on page 11.)

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

—:o:—

MR. SASTRI'S PERSONAL SUCCESS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 14.

Only a fortnight hence, Mr. Sastri, the retiring Agent-General, will leave the shores of South Africa for India. Quite naturally enough, the Indians in South Africa are bidding him farewell from all parts of the Union. Fortunately, Mr. Sastri is also pouring out his heart and telling the truth in his inimitable, but of course, sweet diplomatic style, to both the Indian and European audiences. There is no doubt about the fact that in his inner heart he has come to realise the odds against which the Indians in the country have to fight and that it will take a still longer time when the Indians will be recognised as as a South African entity. Therefore, his appeal to the Europeans for giving justice to his community, even ot least for the solidarity of the British Empire, comes from his very heart and at once appeals to the sense of broader outlook and service.

NO INDIAN MENACE.

In the last week, he delivered three of the most important speeches of his career as the Agent-General in the Union before mixed audiences. He gave a warning to the Indians not to be impatient and to attempt immediately to manifest to the Europeans that "their continued presence amongst them was to be no menace to the European standards of civilisation" and appealed to the Europeans to give justice to the Indians.

FERVENT APPEALS.

In course of a speech vibrating with sincerity, before the European gathering which had gathered at a banquet in his honour to bid him farewell, at Johannesburg, Mr. Sastri appealed to the front rank leaders of the South African political parties not to make any reference to the Indian question during the election campaign coming on after six months and carry out the terms of the Capetown Agreement faithfully. It is likely that this appeal will fall on deaf ears as far as the Hertzog party is concered. One fears that Tileman Roos will continue his outbursts against the Indians. On the other side, it will be difficult to conceive whether General Smuts who is dreaming of his impending victory at the polls will heed this valuable suggestion. This party has already placed the Indian question in the prominent place of their political programme to fight the election. But whether his suggestion materialises or not, the outstanding fact glares in one's face that Mr. Sastri has achieved a personal signal success by his culture, tact and knowledge. His stay in South Africa has made a marvellous impression on the European community which is not sparing in its tribute for the Agent-General's qualities of head and heart. The following is one of the many tributes given to Mr. Sastri on his departure:

"Mr. Sastri's stay amongst us has been a great intellectual and moral stimulus to the South African Community, and for that, as well as for his great personal charm and distinguished statesmanship, he will always be remembered with affection, not only by those who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship but also by all who had the happy experience of hearing or reading those remarkable speeches of his, which afforded so many vivid glimpses of a mind which is a veritable treasure-house of learning." (Rand Daily Mail, 10th January.)

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION.

Inspite of the excellent and flattering tributes showered on India's ambassador in South Africa, none of the officials in power give out any hint to undo the injustices hurled on the Indians in the very presence of Mr. Sastri. 300 Indians who have lost their jobs through clause 102 of the Liquor Act passed a year after the Capetown Agreement was signed between the Governments of India and South Africa, are still unemployed.

Mr. Sastri recently referred to the "generosity and brotherliness" shown by Mr. Tileman Roos, the Minister of Justice, who inspite of Mr. Sastri's persuation passed the Liquor Act and who inspite of the Agent-General's request refused to consider the reinstatement of the now unemployed waiters and who only a few weeks before threatened that the Indians would be segregated in locations if the Agreement did not succeed in reducing the Indian population. But the strange incongruity of Mr. Sastri's tribute to Mr. Roos lay in the fact that at almost the same moment at the banquet in Mr. Sastri's honour at the City Hall, Mr. Roos, referring to the section of the Liquor Act which prohibited the serving of liquor by Indians and natives, said emphatically at a political meeting in Mayfair a few yards from City Hall: "I will concede nothing more as far as that is concerned" and "as far as liquor is concerned, what I say stands." It is, indeed, quite difficult to come across a single action taken by the Government as a token of generosity or brotherliness towards the Indian community in South Africa.

INTEREST IN INDIA AND HER AFFAIRS.

One most obvious gain of Mr. Sastri's stay in South Africa has been the awakening of interest about India and her

(Continued on page 11)

Notes of the Day.

Iraq's "Sincere Friend."

King Faisal, Britain's pet ruler of Iraq, gives a certificate to Sir Henry Dobbs, the British High Commissioner who is retiring from the field of his strenuous endeavour to make Iraq a safe vantage ground for Britain's imperialist purpose. The King calls him "a sincere friend of Iraq, her King and country." Sir Henry Dobbs returns the flattering compliment at the farewell banquet where this royal encomium was showered upon him. "Under your guidance," he tells King Faisal, "I have seen firmly laid the foundations of Iraqui nationality." And for this veteran warrior in the cause of solidification of British power in the Middle East, there is nothing more to do than "to turn his face towards his home and country." How ungrateful of the Iraqis not to appreciate this altruistic work done under "royal guidance" and to complain that they see no immediate prospect of achieving that real independence they are naturally hankering after. But, of course, it is their own fault if they cannot achieve it. Has not Sir Henry Dobbs told them, "If all races of Iraq come together in true unity in the spirit of one Iraqui nationality they would win true and full independence." Britain, as we all know, is always there, ready to help.

No More Privilege.

Europeans in India, who are indignant at even a semblance of discrimination in favour of Indians, do not mind discrimination in their own favour. In a memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission, the Association of Headmasters of European Schools asks for special treatment for European schools, despite the administration and financial difficulties pointed out by Government themselves. The Association wants that European education should be a Central subject under the Government of India and that a special Director, special Inspectors and "specialists"—of course a euphemism for Europeans—and even a special school leaving examination should be instituted for European schools. The preposterous claim assumes that while Provincial Governments will be wholly or almost wholly responsible, the Central Government will retain its "British character." Evidently, the Britishers in India are loth to have even their schools administered by Indian Ministers. It is, however, unnecessary to discuss their claim at length, for we do not contemplate the continuance of full unfettered bureaucratic regime even in the Central Government. The days of privileges, too, are gone.

Exploiting The Community.

The U. P. Council did well to reject the principle of separate electorates that was sought to be introduced into the Town Areas Bill which came up for second reading the other day. The stock argument about safeguarding the rights of minorities was duly trotted out, but, as Nawabzada Liaqatali said, no practical reason was given in favour of separate as against joint electorates. We are glad that the separatists were defeated. But we deeply regret that another amendment conceding adult universal suffrage was thrown out. As Lala Nemisaram urged, such franchise was necessary from "the point of view of the mipority which claimed to be economically backward and laboured under misapprehensions of under-representation." It is significant to note that the amendment was opposed by the Muslim separatists. In one breath they demand even the suspension of democratic principles in the name of representation for their community, but in the next breath they disfranchise the majority of that very community without the least regret. This contradictory attitude shows that they care more for themselves than for their community which they only exploit.

To The Left.

The "Spark" is the name of a Socialist weekly that made its appearance in Bombay last week. It seeks to serve the interests of the workers and lower-middle class and to be "free to go straight Left on all questions involving vital interests of the working masses." It will be "anti-capitalist, anti- Zamindar, anti-communal but above everything anti-Imperialist." It has little love for the "upper class Nationalists" either, who, it says, "are scuttling for safety under the wing of British Imperialism." The "Spark" is convinced that "the formal acceptance of Dominion Status not merely means a truce between Indian Nationalism and British Imperialism but a closing of the ranks of British and Indian financial oligarchies to forge new fetters for the enslavement of the Indian masses, to transform this land into a capitalist paradise and workmen's hell." In short, as against those who see "red" everywhere, the "Spark" sees black everywhere, but hopes that "even a 'rag' like ours can work wonders especially when soaked in Marxian oil and ignited by a spark from the sharpening clash of class forces." Whatever wonders may be in store for us, for the present at any rate Marxian oil seems to have given rise to a lot of smoke, to a confusion of thoughts as well as of metaphors, and mistaking friends for foes. Let us hope the "Spark" will light upon the true way out of the enveloping gloom.

MENACE TO LIBERTY OF PERSON

"BOLSHIE' BILL ON THE ANVIL

Lawless Laws on Statute Book Not Adequate!

MR. CRERAR'S MOCK HEROICS

"No Self-Respecting Member Can Believe Words of Govt." Says Mr. Singh

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NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Some feeling of uneasiness was apparent in the Lobby when the Assembly met today, after a recess of three days. Many reasons contributed to this feeling. The first and foremost was the question whether the Public Safety Bill was cultra vires" or "intra vires" of the Indian Legislature. Pandit Motilal Nehru who raised this point at teh last session of the Assembly is expected to do so again to-day when the New Bill is introduced. The President was not prepared at the last session to give a ruling on the spot, and there is considerable speculation as to what his ruling will be now. While one section anticipates that he may "kill" the Bill, another section hopes that no such fate will overtake it. However, there is no doubt that the President has, on this point, kept his secret well, because even those who expect that he will rule the Bill "ultra vires" have no other ground for their belief than that they feel strongly that such a Bill cannot be "intra vires" of the Indian Legislature.

Two other matters which engaged attention in the lobbies this morning were the Kenya question and the reception to Mr. Sastri. There was a suggestion in some quarters that as a tribute to his successful work in South Africa, there should be a sort of parliamentary demonstration and appreciation in New Delhi when Mr. Sastri reaches here. While all were agreed that the success was a personal triumph for Mr. Sastri there was a feeling in one section that they should guard against any demonstration which might be interpreted as indicating wholehearted approval of the South African Agreement. The proposal may not, therefore, materialise.

On the Kenya question opinion is gathering strength that the matter should be discussed in the Assembly either before or after the Emigration Committee has disposed of the matter.-

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Sir B. N. Mitra moved for a select committee on the bill to amend Workmen's Compensation Act. He said it did not propose to establish any new principle. Indeed, its underlying principle was to maintain intact the main principles of the existing Act, pending a comprehensive revision thereof in regard to which the Government of India were in consultation with Provincial Governments. The present bill was limited to the removal of certain defects brought to light in the working of the Act during the last four years but it extended benefits to certain classes of persons in cases where such extension did not conflict with the fundamental principle.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar made several suggestions for the consideration of the select committee based on the judgments of Bombay High Court. He particularly urged the extension of benefits to railway contractors as to those employed by railway contractors.

Mr. Chamanlal supported Mr. Sesha Iyengar's suggestion regarding railway contractors and pleaded for similar inclusion of employees in canal works. He argued that such inclusion would not in any way radically change the principle of the Billand finally emphasised that the necessity of a comprehensive revision of the Act was urgent.-

Sir Miles Simpson supported the Bill but recommended that the Select Committee should take into consideration the modifications suggested by the Madras Government, of the suggestions made by the Carnatic Mills and the recommendations made in the interests of workers by the European Association for the appointment of special commissioners in various provinces to deal with claims for compensation.

BILL GOES TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Sir B. N. Mitra said that the Bill had been set rolling by the Government of India addressing the Provincial Governments regarding a comprehensive revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act. He could not forecast the future events as the appointment of the Royal Commission on Labour raised the question as to whether the revision of this Act should not be referred to the Commission. He strongly held the view that the extension proposed in the Bill to new factories proposed by Dewan Chamanlal could not be done without a wider enquiry and would only result in delaying the passage of this Bill which could now usefully be applied to those about whom a wider enquiry had been already held.

The House accepted the motion and appointed Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir Victor Sassoon, Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. Jogiah, Mr. Kelkar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. Joshi, Mr. S. Lal, Mr. Sesha Iyengar and Sir B. N. Mitra as a Select Committee.

THE "BOLSHIE" BILL

There was a mild applause from the Government side of the House when Mr. Crerar rose to introduce the Public Safety Bill.

When Mr. Crerar formally introduced the Bill there were a few shouts of "No" from Congress benches.

Mr. Crerar next moved the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee and made his main speech which was listened to with attention by all sides of the House. The galleries were also crowded at this hour and among the visitors were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir Chunilal Mehta in the President's gallery.

MR. CRERAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Crerar recalled the history of the Bill last session when the Assembly agreed to refer it to a Select Committee thereby accepting the principle of the Bill that the Government should be invested with powers to secure the removal of persons engaged in subversive designs of the character specified in the Bill. The Select Committee made material modifications in the Bill but the motion to consider the Select Committee's report was rejected by one vote. The main reasons which moved the Government to bring forward the Bill were fully explained in what was perhaps the longest debate on any measure on which this House had ever embarked. Since then, the main arguments of the Government had received greater emphasis. The crucial question before the Government, the country, and the House was the serious situation which had arisen imperatively demanding exceptional measures to deal with propaganda for the Communist movement. (A voice: What is the Communist movement ").

Mr. Crerar though tthat Pandit Motilal had interjected the remark and proceeded to reply to that question of the Pundit. Sir B. N. Mitra whispered to him that the remark had been made by Dewan Chamanlal whereupon, amidst laughter, Mr. Crerar directed his reply to the Dewan who he expected, would later give his definition of Communism. Mr. Crerar said that Communism as preached and practiced was not merely one of the many theoretical systems of social and economic organisation of society. "You cannot take it or leave it. You must either deal with it or let it deal with you. Its ultimate object is nothing new in the world's history though perhaps its methods, expedients and doctrines are new or comparatively new."

OBJECT OF COMMUNISM.

Continuing Mr. Crerar said that the object of communism was to bring within its rapid domination any country foolish or ignorant enough to admit its propaganda in its midst and neglect it till the poison brought forward fatal proof. Its object was to undermine with a view ultimately to destroy the existing social and economic order as well as the existing forms of Government. (Dewan Chamanlal: It is all right.) (Laughter.)

Mr. Crerar: "Its object postulates destruction which object has been attained in the past by sanguinary war and revolution Communism has not rejected either of these expedients but employs indirect subterranean methods in the preliminary stages. Its policy is to inflame every source of discontent, manufacture and create it, if necessary, in order to collect a sufficient body of inflammable material whereform it would be possible to light a great conflagration. It is not, therefore, difficult to understand why most persistent, organised attempts are directed towards industrial unrest. Industrial unrest is to be found in every country. It has always provided the raw material of the agitator, of the revolutionary and the most serious preoccupation of the reformer and the statesman. But in India this class is generally illiterate, impulsive and easily misled, as proved by recent events."

BLOW TO INDIA'S FUTURE.

Mr. Crerar next referred to sedulous attempts being made to bring the younth movements in the country within the orbit of communism. "There can be no more fatal blow than that the youth of the country should be tainted by the tenets of communism. No greater blow can be inflicted on India's future." The Home Member said he had been charged at the last session with not giving enough facts. He would make a fuller statement to-day. He recalled the history of the communist movement in India which began with the declaration in 1919 of the Third International to direct their energies specially towards India in bringing about a world revolution. M. N. Roy's letter on the eve of the Gaya Congress was followed by the prosecution of communist activities which lessened for a time but revived in 1925-26.

BOMBAY STRIKE.

Since then the communist activities had been promoted by their agents and had been on the increase. Government had evidence which made it still more completely convinced than in last September that the Bill was necessary. He mentioned the fact that in Bombay, labour organisations had been captured by communists and they had a large voice on the strike committee. The Bombay Government had made strenuous serious efforts to promote a settlement of the mill strike. Nevertheless lightning strikes, intimidation and violence still continued leading to several deplorable cases of bloodshed. He further recalled that on December 12 a very serious riot took place when a small party of police were in imminent danger of violenbe. On December 19th the Deputy President of the Millowners Association was badly assaulted. On December 30 a Weaving Master succumbed to injuries inflicted by strikers. Three days later an upcountry man was beaten to death while on January 11 a very serious disturbance took place in the North of Bombay. In Bengal the situation was hardly less serious. During most of the period mills were closed down. Communist leaders took active part in the trouble Intimidation was freely resorted to and on several occasions there had been immediate danger of a most deplorable character. On January 19 25,000 labourers held a mass meeting on the Maidan, passed through streets carrying flags and inscriptions stating, "Long Live the Soviet Republic of India", "Down with Landlords", "All power to masses", "Workers of world, unite", "Long live Revolutton in India" (Dewan Chamanlal: "Hear, Hear").

Mr. Crerar said strenuous efforts were being made to extend the Peasants and Workers Party which had been formed in Bombay and Bengal. Its branches had already spread to United Provinces and the Punjab and recently the organisation was centralised under the name of the All-India Workers and Peasants Party.

MONEY FOR COMMUNISTS.

Proceeding, Mr. Crerar said the communist movement in India was getting affiliated to many outside organisations such as the League against Imperialism which had a well-known Indian revolutionary as Secretary. Emissaries had been despatched to India by these foreign organisations of whom Mr. Johnson was one. Mr. Johnson came to attend Workers and Peasants Conference and was arrested at Jaharia after the first sitting. Another emissary also urged the affiliation of the Trade Union Congress to that body. But being a British subject he could not be dealt with under the ordinary law. All these emissaries were specially trained communist propagandists and their propaganda here had invariably resulted in creating industrial unrest which was one of the most significant and dangerous aspects of the situation. Other methods were at the same time not neglected. Remittances were made from foreign sources to communists and their organisations in India to promote the spread of communism. Hence the Bill had been amplified to deal with that danger as well. There was proof that among the sources from which financial support had come were the Red International of Labour Unions, Communistt International, Central Council of Trade Union of Moscow and Communist Party of London. Money was not sent any altruisic motives and indeed, they were sending more and more money when there was a possibility of organising strikes on a large scale with disastrous consequences to India. Still another form of activity was through the press and by means of pamphlets containing communist propoganda the effect of which on the minds of the illiterate workers could be easily understood. Mr. Crerar added: "There are several organs of the press which we believe have received money from communist sources abroad."

ISOLATING INDIA.

Continuing the Home Member did not deny that the remedy proposed for solving industrial workers troubles was not radical But at the same time there was no reason why they should neglect attacking it this way. It was of first importance that the Communist movement in India should be cut off from external relations in order to make the soil for the movement here sterile and uncongenial. Mr. Crerar, continuing, explained Government's intentions regarding the movement in India which has no external relation and which is carried on by the natives of the country.

Mr. Crerar said that whatever interpretation might be placed on the catalogue of typical facts, the reality of the situation of which they were symptoms would not be seriously challenged. For more than a year India had been distracted by an unparallelled series of industrial disputes and disturbances of which the resulting injury to all the interests concerned was incalculable. They had been characterised by outbreaks and acts of violence and methods of intimidation as unprecedented as they were foreign to the natural disposition of the Indian workmen. Strikes had been prolonged long after any possibility had ceased of any conceivable advantage being gained. Many had broken out without any apparent reason or economic basis and without any statement of demands or grievances. These things had occurred in precisely those areas where the Communist agents had been most actively employed.

FIRST AND IMMEDIATE NEED.

The Home Member continuing, said that the first and worst suferers were workers who were little able to help themselves and were entitled to the help of those who could. The capitalists and landlords and the educated classes generally would be the next to suffer. They could help themselfes and they could also perform a duty which was plainly incumbent on them to assist the workers. Prudence and commonsense as well as duty pointed clearly in the same direction. When the most vital interests of the country were assailed, when not only the rule of law and established institutions but also the most elementary conditions of national progress and prosperity were in jeopardy there was an obligation incumbent upon every man of public spirit and goodwill. The Executive Government had discharged at least one part of their responsibility in bringing forward this measure for the sanction of the Legislature. In so far as this Bill was concerned the rest of the responsibility devolved upon this House. The penal laws and enactments referred to by some in September as being available for Government did not meet effectively the objects they had immediately in view. Their first and most immediate requirement was to rid the movement of its foreign element

TRADITIONAL POLICY.

Concluding the Home Member said: "We acted in September on the traditional British constitutional and legal practice on which the Government of Great Britain, of the Dominions and of India is based and I think will continue to be based on the traditional and declared policy to which the Assembly owes its existence. We are convinced of the necessity of executive action. If four months ago I failed at the final stage to convince the House of the necessity of the measure then proposed, I rely now not so much on anything I then said or have now to say as on the more mature reflection of th emembers and on the plain warning of the events and facts which are patent to every eye for the support of the House to this motion." (Applause).

CIRCULATED THE BILL.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh moved an amendment to the Bill that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. The measure, he recalled, had raised a storm of opposition at Simla and was deemed to be most objectionable and therefore unacceptable to the House and the country The new Bill, however, had more drastic and rigorous provisions, particularly those relating to foreiture and seizure of money coming from the Soviet. This part had clearly gone out of the scope of the previous Bill. The Home Member had stated in his statement of objects and reasons that a mass of evidence had accumulated which justified the passage of such a measure. He watend to know if Government would take the Members into confidence had indicate the nature of such evidence. The Home Member had failed to do it last year and no self-respecting member could believe the words of the Government and help it in adding this dangerous weapon to their armoury. The speaker contended that the powers given to High Courts under the Bill were illusory because they related merely to cases of excepted persons and proposed a period of seven days in which to launch an appeal which period was too inadequate and quite contrary to the Indian Penal Code. The bench of judges would always be at the beck and call of the executive who would become the final arbitrator. (A voice: Then what do you suggest).

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: I suggest the appointment of an permanent tribunal by which all such cases should be tried.

Proceeding the speaker critised the procedure that only judges would be made known of all materials against the accussed while the accused himself and his counsil would know nothing. It would be tantamount to creating prejudice in the Minds of judges if the accused was refused his right of knowing the cause of action Mr. Gayaprasad also referred to the deportation of Mr. Jonstone who according to the Home Member was dealf with under Act Three of 1864 which empowered the Government to cut short the residence or sojourn in British India of a foreigner and then there was Regulation Three of 1818 which gave side powers to Government in dealing with foreign propagandists.—A. P.

Mr. Ranga Iyer interjecting asked the speaker if he did not want a repeal of the Regulation three of 1818.

Mr. Gayaprasad: Let me develop my arguments in my own way.

Continuing Mr. Gayaprasad remarked that all that had remained of the Habeus Corps Law in India was being taken away by Government. He concluded by saying that since new provisions had been introduced the country wanted time to pass its verdict.

MR. RANGA IYER'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Ranga Iyer opposed Mr. Gayaprasad's amendment. He particularly resented Government's attention being drawn to regulation three of 1818 repeal of which was recommended even by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Sir Chimanlal had declared that this particular regulaion was

(Continued on Page 9.)

MR. CRERA'RS MOCK HEROICS

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Legislation Can't Stop Flow of Ideas

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, anthor of a book on Soviet Russia, who heard Mr. Crerar's speech from the President's gallaery in the Assembly commenting on the Home Member's address said:—

Mr. Crerar's mock heroics were most amusing. In tragic tones he said: 'These are the facts. Find the remedy.' It has been indicated often enough and it was indicated last time at the Calcutta Congress. If Mr. Crerar and his colleagues she suffers from, the only way is to accept that remedy. They are vastly mistaken if they imagine that by passing legislation of the kind indicated they can make their hold secure over India or stop the flow of ideas. Great stress was laid on the desire of the Communist to change the structure of society. Every socialist also aims at that. Is the Government of India going to prescribe socialism? If so, presently they will have to consider whether they can co-operate with a Socialist Government of England of which there is a possi- A. P.

FORGING NATIONAL SANCTIONS

Congress Organisations Take Up Calcutta Programme

MADRAS ORGANISES SIMON BOYCOTT

Maharashtra decides on Vigorous Propaganda for Nehru Report

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NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Working Committee of the Congress is in session since yesterday. So far, it has disposed of some routine items on the agenda and is discussing the details of the programme of work for the year in accordance with the Calcutta resolution. It is meeting again this evening at the residence of Pandit Motilal Nehru.—A. P.

MADRAS AND SIMON BOYCOTT

—:o:—

VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday afternoon Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar presiding, to consider the steps to be taken for the boycott of the Simon Commission. The committee ratified the resolutions passed by the Joint meeting of Madras and Andhra District Congress Committees on the subject and resolved to request the District Congress Committees to take necessary action in collaboration with the other political bodies, calling upon Madras citizens effectively to boycott the Commission during their visit to Madras, scrupulously observing nonviolent, peaceful methods.

A Committee was appointed to cooperate with the District Congress Committee in the Boycott arrangements, consisting of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Shanmukham Chetty, Yakub Hassan, Dr. Rama Rao, Dr. Besant, Raganatha Mudaliar, Muthuranga Mudaliar, Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu and several others.

The Committee deplored the action of some members of the Madras Corporation in having requisitioned special meeting to consider the presentation of an address to the Commission and appealed to the Councillors and ratepayers to see that the resolution was not carried.

The Committee requested Mr. Satyamurthi to prepare and introduce a Prohibition Bill in the local Legislature and urged the Congress Council Party to take early steps to introduce handspun and handwoven cloth made in India for the use of Government departments.

SYMPATHY FOR AFGHAN PEOPLE.

The Committee assured the people of Afghanistan sympathy in the present critical position, expressing the hope that complete peace and freedom would be reestablished there under Amanullah's leadership.

Lastly the Committee requested its President Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to stay in Madras to make the Simon Boycott demonstrations peaceful and successful.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA SETS TO WORK

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PROPAGANDA FOR NEHRU REPORT

POONA, Feb. 4.

The Executive Commitee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday in Poona. It has appointed nino sub-committees to carry out several items in the Congress programme such as propaganda for Nehru Report, perfection of Congress organisations, redress of specific grievance, boycott of foreign cloth and British goods. The Committees are requested to start work immediately and send monthly reports.

The next Provincial Conference will be held in Bombay suburban district and not in Nasik as plague had broken out there. The venue selected for the conference will probably be Bandra.—A. P.

BUTLER COMMITTEE AND GOVT. OF INDIA

A Secret Memorandum

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S DELEGATION

—:o:—

Prof. Abhyankar's Complaint Against British Press

Prof. G. R. Abhyanker, Member, Indian States People's Delegation, returned to India on Monday morning. He was received by his friends on arrival. In an interview asked about the Delegation's work M. Abyankar, said:—

Looking to the time at our disposal and our resources we are not dissatisfied with what we are able to do. The criticism in this country of the Princes' proposal had a salutory effect. The fantastic scheme of Sir Leslie Scott was abondoned by the Princes and they did not hazard to put forward any scheme in its stead. They ought to have been disillusioned about direct relations with the Crown which phrase, they learnt, means direct relations with Parliament and that they would be placed in a worse position.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT FROM BRITISH PRESS.

Q: Did you get any encouragement?

A: "The Press did not give us any encouragement as it was probably indifferent The Liberal paper "Manchester Guardian" and the Labour papers "Daily Herald," "New Leader," the "Clarion" rendered us

Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, one of the members of the Indian States People's Delegation who returned from England on Monday.

great service and were very sympathetic. We approached the Labour leaders of Parliament and they gave us all possible assistance. Distinguished members of the party frankly admitted that they were not aware of this aspect of the problem of Indian States and assured us that the question would not be effectively dealt with unless considering the position of the people of the States. This is not a small gain. We were also able to induce some Labour Members to ask interpellation in Parliament. Although the Under-Secretary of State for India tried to evade answearing these questions straight still they made him feel our existence in England. The House of Commons is now too much engrossed with its own domestic affairs and the impending general election leaves very little time to be devoted to other matters. However, through the kindness and sympathy of Lord Olivier our question was officially brought before the public."

Q: But Lord Olivier withdrew the motion.

A: "Yes. No other result was expected from the most reactionary body as the House of Lords. The value of the Lords' debate lies in the fact that the problem of the States was fully and authoritatively stated and the Government was on the defence. Lord Peel's reply also is not quite disappointing. If we succeed in asking constant further interpellations, raising debates and enlightening the members with facts I think this will bring about a great change in the indifferent attitude of the Government of India.

POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE.

Q: But what about the policy of non-interference?

Yes. The Government is wedded to that policy. It however, interferes when British interests are to be advanced. In fact the Princes are bitterly complaining that the Government has violated Treaty Rights. But when the question of interfering for the interests of the people they resort to the policy of non-interference. This is highly unjust and arbbitrary."

Asked about the Butler Committee, Mr. Abbyankar said:— "The Princes do not seem very enthusiastic about its recommendations. They are complaining about holding the inquiry in camera. Yet the Government is anxious to keep everything secret. The Princes are making serious allegations against Government of breach of Treaty Rights. They do not seem to have allowed to see the memoradum of Government. This is highly injudious. The Committee without giving us a hearing and without knowing what we were going to say decided that our case did not come within the terms of reference. The di courtesy of the Committee in not allowing us even to hear the Princes' Counsel was even resented by many Englishmen. The Report of the Committee based on exparte and fractional evidence would hardly be acceptable. None but the Princes seemed to take the Committee seriously in England. We are not the worse for being denied a hearing. It is our outstanding grievance and it only strengthens the view that the scope of the Committee is too narrow and its procedure will conceived and illiberal.

SYMPATHY OF CONTINENTAL PRESS

Yes. I saw some French papers and some in Geneva and some in Berlin. The "Republic De Journal" in Paris, "Journal De Geneva" and the most influential paper of the Central Party in Berlin "Germania", have written about our problem. One thing I learnt, was that we could bring our problem before the International Labour Conference and the League of Nations. The labour conditions in the States, the system of forced labour and some forms of slavery prevailing in some States would attract serious notice of the International Labour Conference. Some leaders of Trade Union Organisations in Berlin seemed very keen about this and pressed me to supply information In this way we can have some of our grievances agitated. If we place the conditions prevailing in Indian States before the members of the League of Nations and the neglect of the Government of India in improving the same our problem would immediately attract official notice. Because John Bull is ashamed of his dirty linen being washed before the International leaders in places like Geneva."

Summing up his general impressions of the visit, Mr. Abhyankar said:—

"I was asked that there was no strong agitation in the States and this was true to a large extent. Unless we carry on vigorous and sustained intensive agitation in the States the foreign propaganda alone would not be of much use. An eminent British state-man observed to me "He who cries loud gets a hearing" and this applies with greater force to our cause. We have got to create strong public opinion in the States.

MYSTERY ABOUT COL. LAWRENCE

—:o:—

"RENOWNED OFFICER MASQUERADING AS AIR CRAFTSMAN"

PERTINENT QUERY BY 'DAILY NEWS'

The "Daily News", in a leader, drawing attention to the "mysterious circumstances of the homecoming of Colonel Lawdence (aircraftsman "Shaw") asks why such a distinguished officer of wartime has been allowed to serve as a simple aircraftman? Why was he conveyed to England in such conspicuous exclusiveness, and why was he landed at Plymouth in a naval lunch? Paper suggests that neither in the interests of the Service discipline nor in the public interest should Col. Lawrence continue to masquerade as aircraftman when his identity has become notorious and his activities in the Air Force are a "matter of undesirable speculation all over the world."—Reuter's Special.

GLASS BANGLES MERCHNTS' MEMORIAL TO VICEROY

—:o:—

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTY TO 15 P. C. URGED

The Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Association has submitted a Petition to H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council re: Reduction of Import Duty on the Glass Bangle, the text of which is as under:—

That Your Excellency's Petititoners represent all the Bangle Merchants' wholesale and retail, big and small, in the Town and Island of Bombay, that Bombay being the chief centre of importation of the glass bangles from Europe and Japan, it is also the chief distributor of this article throughout India, that on account of the fact contained in No. 2 above, Your Excellency's Petitioners are in a position to speak with intimate knowledge of the bangle trade in India.

That all bangle merchants in Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Delhi, and other important places in India have, from time to time, endorsed the following views of Your Excellency's Petitioners, That, as is very well known, the glass bangle an article of religious necessity to all the principal communities residing in India, viz., the Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Parsis and many others, that among the Hindus especially, the glass bangle is considered as a religious article, in asmuch as for unmarried girls and for married ladies whose husbands are alive, it is a matter of religion to put on the glass bangle on their wrists, that this religious observance prevails among all, whether rich or poor, and whether educated or illiterate that not only is it prevalent among the people living in towns, large and small, but it is equally prevalent among people in the remotest villages and even among dwellers in forests.

ARTICLE OF RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.

That, as shown above, the glass bangle is not an article of luxury, but one of prime necessity and of religious observance to all those who use it in this country, that the present Import Duty of 30 per cent on this article, makes its use a burdensome necessity and an expensive religious custom to a large majority of the Indian people.

That the anomaly of the whole position becomes striking when it is seen that articles of luxury, admitted as such, like scented soap, toilet requisites, rubber-tyres, perfumery, cinematograph films, etc., are assessed at an Import Duty of 15 p.c., while the glass bangle alone, an article admitttedly of a religious necesity is assessed to pay a tax of 30 per cent that the quesion of protection and encouragement to indeginous industry cannot be legally and morally maintained as all other glass wares such as tumblers, chimnies globes, chandeliers, etc., which really are articles of luxury, are assessed at a Duty 15 per cent only, while the glass bangle alone is taxed at the rate of 30 per cent.

That formerly, for years together, all glass-wares, glass bangles, glass beads, etc., were assessed at one uniform rate only, that why the glass bangle has been separaed from the original item of all glass-wares and assessed at a special higher rate is a matter of mystery to Your Excellency's Petitioners. That in these hard times struggle for bare means of livelihrod, such a high tax as one of 30 per cent on an article of religious necessity, has proved quite exhorbitant to the poor masses, that Your Excellency's Petitioners had addressed a representation to the Hon. the Financo Member in 1922; and had also sent a deputation to Delhi in 1924, but no relief could be granted on those occasions.

Your Excellency's Petitioners, under the above circumstances, pray that the Duty on the imported Glass Bangle an article of religious necessity, be reduced to the rate of 15 per cent especially because articles of luxury shown above are taxed at that rate only.

INSURRECTION AT VALENCIA

GOVT. BENT ON SUPPRESSING

KING SIGNS NEW DECREE

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Paris.—Travellers reaching Headaye from Spain report that a part of the agrrison in Balencia has revolted grave.—Reuter.

Paris.—It is reported from Madrid that during the last night, news from Valencia was so grave that Government summoned heads of detective service. An official statement issued at five yesterday morning said that Government was determined "pitilessly to suppress" the insurrection in Valencia. All troops are confined to barracks, and there are rumours of unrest in the navy.—

KING CONFERS WITH PRIMO DE RIVERA.

Madrid.—There was a conference between the King and General Primo De Rivera at the Palace yesterday morning which lasted two and a half hours. The former has signed several new decrees, one creating a special court "to establish close relationship between the police and the military."—Reuter.

REBELS UNDER DISCIPLINE

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 4.

General Primo De Rivera told pressmen that despite events in Valencia the final of the Spanish Football Cup fixed for to-day will be played there.

General Sanjurgo flew to Valencia and telephoned to General Primo De Rivera at midnight that "rebels are under discipline" A decree has ordered newspapers to place sixteenth part of their space at the disposal of Government for their announcements.—Reuter.

GOVT. DECIDES ON VIGOROUS ACTION

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Madrid.—A communique says:—

"In consequence of the indefinite but important news received yesterday, Government decided to act vigorously and sent General Sanjurjo to Valencia to remove all civil and military authorities in whom absolute confidence is not felt and appoint substitutes."—Reuter.

GERMAN STEAMER GOES AGROUND

—:o:—

WHOLE CREW OF 25 DROWNED

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Lisbon.—The whole of the crew, consisting of 24 Germans and one Portuguese, were drowned when the German steamer Dester went aground on rocks while attempting to make for Oporto Harbour in a violent storm.—Reuter.

SPEN VALLEY ELECTION

—:o:—

SOCIALIST PARTY'S CANDIDATE TO OPPOSE SIR J. SIMON

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Spen Valley Socialits Party has adopted Mr. Herbert Elvin as the prospective candidate to oppose Sir John Simon at the general election.—Reuter.

DEATH OF EX-PERSIAN MINISTER

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Teheran.—The death has occurred, suddenly, of the late Persian Minister in Rome, Mirza Seyed Abol Ghassem Khan Amid (Entedamolmolk) who was recently appointed acting Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

BUDGET SESSION OF C. P. COUNCIL

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Feb. 4.

The Budget Session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, which will last ten days, commences on the 26th instant. On the first day the budget will be presented. Afterwards general discussion of the budget and the voting of demands for for grants will be taken up.—A. P.

ENQUIRY INTO BOMBING TRGEDY OVER

PESHAWAR, Feb. 4.

The Court of Inquiry which sat to enkure into the Bombay tragedy have concluded their labours and thtir findings are now before the District Commander:—A. P.

PROPOSED COMPANY OF AIRPILOTS AND NAVIGATORS

LONDON, Feb. 4

Preliminaries in the formation of a Company of British airpilots and navigators like the company of Master-Mariners were discussed at a meeting of some of the most famous pilots of Britain under Squadron-leader Johnson who will be navigator of R 100. A committee of nine including Sir Sefton Brancker, was elected to draft the articles of association.—Reuter Special

The Delhi iron merchants gave a warm welcome to the Office Supedintendent of the Punjab Iron Merchants and Manufacturers' Conference. On the 26th instant all iron Merchants held a meeting in the Chawri bazaar and expressed their grievances, and all of them becoming members of the conference gave donations for the Conference.

DISCRIMINATION EVEN IN EDUCATION

—:o:—

European Community's Special Claims

MEMORANDUM TO SIMON COMMISSION

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

The memorandum presented to the Simon Commission by the Association of Headmasters of Eurpean Schools in India urges that European education should be made a centralised subject under the Government of India and that an Inspectorate to be manned by specialists and to consist of a Director or Inspector General of European Education with a personal assistant and two assistant Directors should be appointed. The memorandum points out the drawbacks of the present system whereby European education is a provincial reserved subject and mentions especially that each of the seven major provinces there is a different code for European Schools with varied educational standards and courses of study and also different regulations for the payment of grants etc.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S SPECIAL CLAIM.

The answer of the Government of India to suggestions for centralising the subject has always been that centralisation is opposed to Government Policy which is definitely towards devolution and provincial autonomy. The Association contends however that just as defence is an All India subject and must always from an exception to the general policy of devolution, so European Education is an all India subject as it deals with a community which is certainly native of India but just as certainly not specifically native of any of the provincial Governments. The questions affecting the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community are always All India questions. The memoradum says it is also stated that finance is a difficulty. The Association's reply to that is that the Central Government ought to find the money for European Education. Local revenues are mainly derived from agriculture to which the domiciled community contribute nothing whereas Incometax and Customs Duties which are the two direct and indirect charges on Anglo-Indians and Europeans go to the Central Government. The Association maintains that members of Provincial Governments could be prevented from losing personal interest in European schools which might otherwise result from centralisation by making the Provincial Governments as in England the local education authority and suggests they should make grants when necessary for the efficiency of their schools.

INSPECTORATE FOR EUROPEAN.

With regard to the appointment of an Inspectorate the Association urges that the Director should have his headquarters at Delhi and Simla and that the headquarters of the two assistant directors should be in South India and Bengal. The Association maintains that the cost of the proposed Inspectorate would be less than the present cost of the Inspectors of European schools and also states that the Inspectorate would help the schools to surmount the increasing difficulty of the Leaving Certificate Examination. The Association suggests that the Inspectorate would be a suitable body for controlling a new leaving examination for all European schools in India acceptable to authorities both in Europe and in India and designed entirely for the Community which would be tested by it.—A. P

FOURTH TEST MATCH

—:o:—

AUSTRALIA'S 365 FOR 9

LEAD IN FIRST INNINGS

England 334 (1st innings.)
Australia 365 for 9 (1st innings).

Adelaide Jackson and Ryder resumed the Australian first innings in the fourth Test match. At the time of widing Australia had made 145 for four.

(Later)—At the close of the day play Australia had made 365 for nine wickets in their first innings.—Reuter.

VICTORIA AEROPLANES LEAVE CAIRO

—:o:—

TO BE USED FOR SERVICE IN AFGHANISTAN?

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Cairo.—Six Vickers victoria troop-carrying aeroplanes have left for Iraq, possibly for service in Afghanistan.—Reuter.

KING'S STRENGTH INCREASES

—:o:—

ROOMS AT CRAIGWELL HOUSE BEING REFITTED

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Only official information available at the place to-night regarding the King's health is that His Majesty's condition is unchanged, Reuter understands that His Majesty spent a good day, and that his strength has increased somewhat. It was found possible to move him from the bed to a chair which was moved to the window so that King might enjoy a sunny day.

Meanwhile windows of the King's rooms at Craigwell House, Bognor, are being reglazed with special glass admitting ultraviolet rays and a squad of Marines are busy inside rearranging furniture in accordance with the Queen's wishes.—Reuter.

GENERAL BOOTH RETURNS TO HIS HOME

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 3.

General Booth has returned to his home in Barnet after a long convalescence in Southwold.—Reuter.

TERROR OF FAMISHED WOLVES

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Constantinople.—Packs of famished wolves are striking terror in the suburbs of the city which are gripped by the worst winter experienced in the last quarter of the century. There is four feet of snow and communications by land and sea are practically paralysed. There have been numerous deaths owing to exposure.—Reuter.

MOVE IN RIGHT DIRECTION

—:o:—

HOW KARACHI CAN BE A GUIDE TO INDIA

MAHATMA ON CIVIC WELFARE

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here at 3/30 this afternoon and was accorded enthusiastic reception by a cosmopolitan crowd numbering several housands.

At 5/30 Mahatma Gandhi arrived at the Zoological Gardens where he was presented with an address of welcome by the Karachi Municipality in the presence of thousands of citizens including many ladies The address after welcoming Mahatma Gandhi to Karachi referred to the complex demands of civil sation, local franchise qualification, shortage of houses in Karachi, rapidly increasing population, educational problems and local civic needs After the address had been read by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President, Karachi Municipality, Mahatma Gandhi was presented with a bouquet and a garland which were made by parsi ladies. The address was printed on Khaddar and was presented in a beautiful Indian casket inset with ivory.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Replying to the address Mahatma Gandhi made a short speech in Hindi and was inaudible to all but a few near him. He thanked the Karachi Municipality for the address and the beautiful garland and the bouquet of Khaddar which he was glad to know had been made by Karachi Parsi ladies. Parsi brethren and sisters everywhere had always shown great regard for him which he gratefully acknowledged. He was glad that the Karachi Municipality under the able guidance of Mr. Jamshed Mehta was doing valuable work. The Municipality could do a lot for the poor in the matter of supply of pure milk and ghee. They should collect as much money as possible and utilise it for worthy objects. Karachi was a great port of India and the world, and if it moved in the right direction it would be a guide to other Indian cities. He advised the people to return to the Municipality such councillors who had a real desire to serve the people and the city. He had many others things to say which he would reserve for other functions during his stay in Karachi provided there was no noise.—A. P.

CZECHO SLOVAKIA'S MINISTRY

—:o:—

RESIGNATION OP PRIME MINISTER

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

The Consu General for Czecho Slovakia in Bombay has received the following cable from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Prague:—

"The Prime Minister Svehla having resigned the President has appointed the Minister of National Defence, M. Udrzal, as Prime Minister. The New Prime Minister will retain his portfolio of National Decnct.—A. P.

Messrs Mulla Oil Co. Ltd., wire from Rangoon:—

"Our well number one in block D8 and well number 33 in block 19-P Minbu have struck oil producing satisfactory production."

SUSPENSION OF REVENUE

—:o:—

EXTENT OF DAMAGE TO CROP

GOVT. INSTITUTES INVESTIGATION

The Director of Information writes:—

Government have received intimation that the last week has seriously damaged the cotton garden and other crops in some of the districts north of Bombay. The Collector of the districts concerned have already taken action and the extent of the calamity is being investigtned. Government desire it to be known that where necessary suspensions of the current year's revenue and of tagai collection and resuspensions of past years' revenue where such had been put down for collection in the current year, will be sanctioned in due course.

STUDENTS' STRIKE SURPRISE

—:o:—

PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS SERVED WITH NOTICE

RS. 2,000 DAMAGES TO BE CLAIMED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 4.

Mr. Kalidas J. Zaveri, a pleader, and his son Indulal, a student of the Gujarat College, have given notice to Mr. Findlay Shirras, the Principal, and the Secretary of the State for India, of a suit against them claiming Rs. 2,000 as damages if Indulal is not allowed to appear at the annual examination and to attend the College with the assurance that ht would not be debarred from securing a certificate if he passed in the annual examination.

The notice states that there is no rule enjoining the students to pass in all the papers or in any paper at the terminal examination falling which the students even though passing in the annual examiation would not be entitled to a certificate.

The students of the Gujarat College hailing from the mofussil, have all gone back to their homes. Local leaders are awaiting a press note by the Government of Bombay before they launch any further programme in connection with the strike:—A.

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ECLIPSE STAKES DAY AT MAHALUXMI

—:o:—

(BY CERBERUS.)

The first day of the Bombay Races, better known as the Big Meeting, began under favourable circumstances on Saturday last at Mahalaxmi where a large attendence gathered to witness the nine events on the programme. The two most important ones of the day were of course, the Eclipse Stakes and the Bombay City Plate, With numerous scratchings, the former event only saw eleven starters for this richly endowed race the premier of its kind in India. As I stated in a previous article, geldings formed the greater number of starters. There were no less than seven geldings in a field of eleven candidates, the rest consisting of two mares, a colt and a horse. The race was won by a gelding, a colt and another gelding placing second and third. From the point of view of quality, I do not think the W. I. T. C. has much to congratulate itself upon, as the race proved a very mediocre affair, the candidates being no better than second class performers.

THE WINNER.

The winner is the progeny of a sire who once raced in Bombay. He showed staying abilities as he should, considering that his sire won the St. Leger in England before arriving in India. The second horse Lowmoor, may become a useful performer in India as he appears to be a fine animal with beautiful proportions. Mario about whom a good deal of mystery was sought to be made, ran a fine race for a mile and then retired. This gelding has already earned the reputation to be a rogue, which I think is undeserved. He ran in blinkers on Saturday last. It is possible that his real capabilities have not been found out as yet. He may for all what is thought of him, be a miler and no more. Peltos, the third horse, found considerable support though a few experienced sportsmen very much doubted his chances to stay ten furlongs. It is pretty well known that the progeny of Bolta cannot accomplish more than a mile.

A TAME AFFAIR.

Favourites went down one after Another and Atreas, who started at even money, proved to be one of them. I never gave him any chance over ten furlongs in our long straight, even though he may carry a moderate weight. This race, the Bombay City Plate, every year proves a failure owing to the paucity of candidates taking part in it. Terms races are not popular here. Only eight horses paraded for the rich stakes provided, and a tame affair it proved to be, as My Lord, who in 1926 won the same race, romped home an easy winner having nothing to beat at the weights.

Another rich event of the day was the Dealers' Plate, a mile race for Arabs. This, too was a terms race and the presence of Hilaluzzaman and Mansoor Beg in the race scared away all the others who were entered. The field was thus reduced to eight starters. It was a foregone conclusion that either Mansoor Beg or Hilaluzzaman would capture the prize though there were many inexperienced persons who thought that the mare Radha'a, a pony 3 years old only, would win this race. It is well known of course that in a terms race ponies have no chance whatever against horses much less against such champions as Hilaluzzaman and Mansoor Beg. The other redoubtable candidate Lucky Star, had declined for the Tom Le Mesurier Plate (Div. I.), which he nearly won though he carried 9st. 12lbs. Incidentally, the Dealers' Plate showed the limitations of Radha'a who recently was made to concede weight to Lucky Star. Only experts in racing could do that! The handicapper, however, did it and the sharp criticism that was made over this was certainly justified by Saturday's results. Who can declare after this that the Bombay public know little or nothing of racing?

The Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate saw Ice Mark, who was hastily transferred from the second class to the first, installed a strong favourite. What a pity that Atreas declined in this race to try in the Bombay City Plate! I am sure that his connections ere not well advised when they took that step to leave the field clear, as many thought for Ice Mark. Man proposes but God disposes, as the proverb says. All the fine calculations about Ice Mark were sadly upset by Timbucktoo, and it was pathetic to witness the long faces put on by a few who imagined that the plan about Ice Mark would carry to the latter. If not Timbucktoo, Quincy would have upset that over-laden apple cart. Such are the incidents in racing!

It is extremely sad that the W. I T. C. cannot provide all the races in Bombay and Poona with such rich stakes as were offered for the Eclipse Stakes of India. We would then have clean racing and owners trainers and jockeys would vie with each other to win first time out. For such prizes trainers would do anything. It is said that in the case of the Eclipse Stakes some of them actually exercised their horses in the dead of night so that they may maintain the greatest secrecy and mystery.

It is alleged on reliable authority that Lucky Star who was allotted 9-12 in the 1st Div. of the Tom Le Mesurier Plate was compelled under threat of heavy fine to run in that race and not in the Dealers Plate. This, if true, is an unheard-of autocratic rule in such a sport as racing.

MENACE TO LIBERNY OF PERSON

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7.)

the most barbarous measurre on the statute book. The mover of the amendment had referred to the stor of opposition to the Bill in Simla. The feeling and opinion of the people could be ascertained from the boisterous opposition. Where then Mr. Ranga Iyer asked, was the necessity for circlating the Bill for eliciting public opi to make that materials had not been planion? He believed it was a foolish charge ced before the House and the country. "If you have no brains to jude them then you have no business to be in this house." (Laughter). As for himself Mr. Ranga Iyer opposed both the circulation motion as well as reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

the demand was not nureasonable and

Touching the subject of forieiture of Soviet Gold Mr. Ranga Iyer said that

SOVIET GOLD

was the least objectionable rather it was most useful because India did not want the help of foreigners. But his difficulty was that no such action had been taken even by the British Parliament to forfeit Soviet money. The speaker admitted that there was certain amount of seriousness in the propaganda in industrial areas. That of course was due to economic reasons. The poor labourers had to maintain large families with insufficient wages and the best thing for the Government to do was to alleviate their sufferings and cultivate that spirit which had animated the Prince of Wales to visit the mining areas in Nortn England.

Mr. Ranga Iyer had spoken for over an hour and half and made the House restless as it was for the first time in its history had lunch hour been postponed to 3/20.

Mr. B. Das tried to seek President's intervention but failed and Mr. Ranga Iyer continued his speech. It was not till the President finally pulled him up sharply for repeating his arguments that Mr. Ranga Iyer ended his oration.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.—A. P.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Assembly re-assembled after lunch Mr. Nilkanth Das opposed the motion of Mr. Crerar.

Mr. Cosgrave, an official from Assam, supported the motion.

Lalchand Navalrai opposed the motion.

Discussion had not concluded when the Assembly rose for the day. It will be continued to-morrow.

Lobby news says that Pundit Motilal Nehru has postponed his plan of raising technical objection that the Bill is 'ultra vires 'of the Legislature to the third reading stage.—A. P.

RESIGNATION OF MAHARAJA OF DUMRAON

—:o:—

WAS IT FORCED ON HIM TO CHEAT HIM OF ACTING GOVERNERSHIP ?

At question time in the Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asked if any correspondence had taken place with the Bihar Government regarding the grant of leave to Sir Hugh Stephenson, the Governor, and the resignation of the Maharaja of Dumraon, the Senior Member of the Executive Council. Mr. Crerar answered that no such correspondence har taken place exrept for this, that the grant of leave to Sir Hugh Stephenson and the appointment of his temporary successor, regarding which an announcement was being made to-day had been communicated to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

HILTON-YOUNG REPORT.

Mr. Bajpai replying to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, said that while the Government could not express now their views on the individual parts of the Hiltno-Young Report on East Africa, they would do whatever lay in their power to safeguard legitimate Indian interests in Eastern Africa.

RESIGNATION OF MAHARAJA OF DUMRAON.

Supplementary questions followed the answers of the Government both regarding the resignation of the Maharaja of Dumraon and the Hilton-Young Report. Mr. Gayaprasad Singh pursuing the subject, asked whether it was not a fact that as senior member and Vice-President of the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa the Maharaja of Dumraon had the claim to officiate as Governor of Bihar and whether he had not been called upon to resign.

Mr. Crerar:—That raises a question which is not a matter within the competence of the Governor-General-in-Council

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh: May I know the reasons for the Maharaja's resignation?

Mr. Crerar: I have no information, but I understand that the resignation was due to reasons of health.

Mr. Sidheswar Singh: Is it a fact that he was asked to resign?

Mr. Crerar: There is no truth in the suggestion.

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh: Are the Government aware that people have come to believe that the Maharaja was forced to resign in order to give the advantage of seniority to Mr. Sifton?

Mr. Crerar: The Government have no information.

Mr. Bajpai, answering a supplementary question by Dewan Chamanlal on the East African Commission's report stated that the request for an official day for the discussion of the report in the Assembly was under consideration.—A. P.

CEYLON REFORMS AND INDIA.

The questions of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, though not orally asked due to his absence, brought out useful information. One question touched the subject of Indian interests in relation to the Ceylon Reforms Commission Report and discussions thereon by the Ceylon Legislative Council. Mr. Bajpai's reply on behalf of the Government states that so far as the Government of India are aware their agent in Ceylon has taken no part in the deliberations of the Government, the Ceylon Legislative Council or representative bodies of Indians in Ceylon on the recommendations of the Ceylon Reforms Commission. He has, however, been watching developments which have any bearing on Indian interests in the Colony. The Government regret it is not possible to lay on the table of the House the correspondence between the Agent and them on this subject. The Government of India are in touch with the Secretary of State for India and, should necessity arise, they will do whatever lies in their power to safeguard Indian interests in the Colony.

GOVERNMENT PRESSES.

Sir B. N. Mitra answered a series of questions by Mr. S. C. Mitra on the condition of employment of piece-workers in Government presses on which he also has a resolution tabled for discussion at the next non-official resolution day.

RECRUITMENT TO POLICE SERVICE.

Mr. Kunzru enquired if the present system of recruitment to Indian police service had not given rise to dissatisfaction as the selection of candidates was regarded as being tantamount to nomination.

Mr. Crerar pointed out that the present system was working satisfactorily and Government saw no ground for proposing a change.

Mr. Kunzru asked when both the I.C.S. and the P.C.S. were regarded as security services and why there should be any differentiation in recruitment.

No reply was given.

BRITISH GUIANA CONSTITUTION.

Replying to another question of Mr. Kunzru, Mr. Bajpai explained that the Government of India had obtained full particulars as to the changes proposed in the constitution of British Guiana and examined them with great care. They had satisfied themselves that these changes did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special Declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which conferred equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony. Indian community in British Guiana did not submit to Government of India any representation relating to the proposed amendments in the constitution. It was, therefore, decided not to make any representation to His Majesty's Government on the subject. This, however, did not satisfy Mr. Kunzru who heckled Mr. Bajpai considerably, maintaining that the Government of India had promised to make representations to His Majesty's Government even if the change in the constitution did not affect the status of the Indian community. the Education Secretary pointed out that since Indians would be treated as the other communities in British Guiana the Government had decided not to make any representation.

Replying to Sir Darcy Lindsay Mr. Crerar said Government would request the Age of Consent Committee to submit its report as early as possible to enable the members of the House to go through the report before the autumn session when further consideration of Mr. Sarda's bill would be resumed.

The President announced that the following would serve on the Committee on Public Petitions:—Dwarkaprasad Mishra, Thakurdas Bhargava, D. K. Lahiri Choudhry, and Sir Abdul Qayum with Mahomed Yakub as chairman.

EXTREME COLD FROM CENTRAL INDIA TO WEST BENGAL

—:o:—

TEMPERATURE BELOW NORMAL BY 10 DEGREES

POONA, Feb. 4.

The western disturbance has caused local rain along the Western Himalayas and Hyderabad with a few falls in the Central Provinces. Scattered falls have also occurred in Madras Presidency. The temperature is still below the normal by about ten degrees from Central India to West Bengal and by six degrees in Northwest India while it is again falling in Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are.—Port Blair one and a half inches; Amraoti and Chanda a quarter; Sonamarg three quarters; Dalhousie a half; Coonoor two; Nizamabad and Madras one; Masulipatam a half and Parbyhani and Gulbarga a quarter.

Forecast.—Extension of rain over the area extending from Chota Nagpur to Circars Coast and fall of the temperature from the Punjab to Sind.—A. P.

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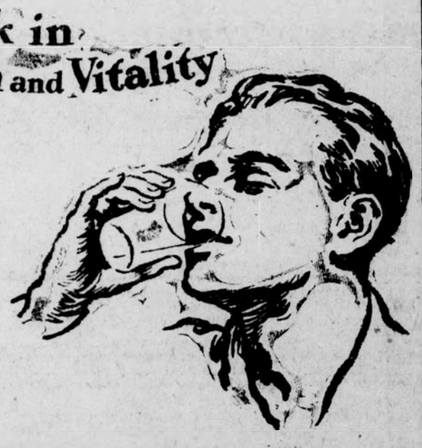

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

ELECTIONS OF FELLOWS

The following table, showing the dates fixed for the first elections of Ordinary Fellows under the Bombay University Act IV of 1928 and the dates for the nominations of candidates, is published for general information:—

Principals of Colleges entitled to send up students for degree examinations, last day for the nomination of candidates 16th February 1929, date of election 11th March 1929.

University Teachers and Teachers, including Principals, last day for the nomination of candidates 20th February 1929, date of election 14th March 1929.

Head Masters of Schools, last day for the nomination of candidates 22nd February 1929, date of election 16th March 1929.

City Municipalities (Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan and Sind Groups), last day for the nomination of candidates 25th February 1929, date of election 19th March 1929.

District Local Boards (Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan and Sind Groups), last day for the nomination of candidates 25th February 1929, date of election 19th March 1929.

Registered Graduates", last day for the nomination of candidates 8th March 1929, date of election 1st April 1929.

"Graduates whose names stand on the Register of Graduates on the 9th February 1929 will be entitled to vote in the election.

Nomination papers must be dated and signed by two electors or by two members of the public associations or bodies entitled to vote, as the case may be, and where possible, must contain the names in full, places of abode and designations, if any, of the two signatories and of the candidate nominated.

Forms of nomination paper have been printed by the University and copies thereof will be supplied to any elector on application to the Registrar. In the case of electorates like Principals of Colleges and Head Masters of Schools where a restriction as regards groups is laid down in section 13 of the Act, the particular group of the electorate for which the candidate is nominated should be specified clearly in the nomination paper. In the case of the Principals of Arts Colleges, it should also be stated whether the candidate is nominated for a seat reserved for a particular territorial group, or for one of the three seats without any restriction as regards such group, or for both, and in the latter alternative, the candidate should be nominated by means of "separate" nomination papers for the two seats. "Nomination papers must reach the Registrar not later than 4 p.m. on the days specified in column 2 in the table in paragraph 1 against the respective electorates."

Attention is drawn to the provision in section 13 of the Act that the City Municipalities and District Local Boards are free to elect a person who need not be a member of the City Municipality, or a District Local Board, to represent them on the Senate. In the case of the other electoral bodies, the candidates to be nominated for election must be persons whose names have been registered in the electoral rolls of the bodies concerned.

The electoral rolls for each of the above electoral bodies are being prepared in the Registrar's office and will be available for sale at that office on prepayment of the prices noted below five weeks before the date of election. "No request for the supply of copies of a roll per Value Payable Post will be entertained."

Principals of Colleges, four annas, 2nd February 1929.

University Teachers and Teachers, eight annas, 6th February 1929.

Head Masters of Schools, eight annas, 8th February 1929.

City Municipalities, four annas, 11th February 1929.

District Local Boards, four annas, 11th February 1929.

Registered Graduates, Rs. 2, 25th February 1929.

In the event of any of the above elections being contested ones, voting papers will be forwarded to the respective electors at least fifteen clear days before the election days. Voting in all elections shall be by post and full directions as regards the manner of voting and attestation will be given on the voting papers.

Copies of a booklet containing the Bombay University Act IV of 1928 and the first Statutes, etc., framed by the present Syndicate under section 44 (1) of the Act and approved by the Chancellor, may be purchased from the Registrar's office on prepayment of its price, viz., Rupee one per copy, inclusive of postage. "No request for the supply of copies of the booklet per Value Payable Post will be entertained." The booklet will be ready for sale about the 5th of February 1929.

Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment of the price of copies of the electoral rolls or booklet referred to above. "All remittances on this account must be made in cash."

RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST INDIANS

—:o:—

(Dedicated to the champions of the British vested, who have raised the bogey of "Racial Discriminations" against the Haji Bill for the Reservation of the Indian Coastal Trade to Indian Shipping, because they have failed to detect a single valid argument against the Bill)

"The appointment of Mr. Sifton to act as Governor of Behar and Orissa during the absence, on leave, of Sir Hugh Stephenson is the latest instance of discrimination against Indians. Only a month ago, Mr. Lambert was appointed to act as Governor in place of Sir Malcolm Hailey in the U.P., despite the fact that the Nawab of Chattari is the Senior Member of the Executive Council and had already acted as Governor for seven weeks last summer after the death of Sir Alexander Muddiman.

Mr. Sifton's appointment in Behar tends to confirm the report that the Maharaja of Dumraon, who was the Senior Member of the Executive Council, chose to resign his office rather than accept a humiliation similar to that inflicted on the Nawab of Chattari. The European Association and the Associated Chambers of Commerce are creating a furious agitation against Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill on the pretext that it is racial in character. But they may usefully divert their minds for a while to a consideration of the policy which underlies the consistent overlooking of the claims of Indians even to act as Governors for short periods."—Extract from "New India"

INDIAN COASTAL TRADE BILL

—:o:—

JUDGE IT ON ITS OWN MERITS

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

Strongly pleading for judging the Haji Bill on its own merits and expressing the opinion that the Bill is the last word on the subject the "Muslim Outlook" editorially writes:—

"It seeks to bring Indian industry back to its own. Public memory is proverbially short and yet it could not have forgotten that Indian shipping industry was deliberately strangled by the British monopolist combine in the days of the East India Company Bahadur. One shipping company after another succumbed to the pressure exerted by British companies which had resolved to keep Indian coastal trade in their stranglehold."

Concluding the paper writes:—"Indian shipping industry was sacrificed to appease British shippers. There is no reason why in their turn they should not be made to pocket their share of loss and infinitessimally small share too or be compelled to render unto Indians what belongs to them."—Free Press.

NEW AWAKENING AMONG YOUTHS

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

Addressing a crowded meeting of students last night on "Youth, the Hope of the country" Mr. Manilal Kothari referred to the strike in the Gujarat College and said that the struggle, particularly the later development, was nothing but an expression of the new awakening. He added that at a time when the country was engaged in a peaceful struggle to win freedom it was only natural that students should take lively interest in every day events and earnestly try to render service to the motherland. He asked the students to do as much constructive work as possible within the four walls of the colleges and hostels. He appealed to them to take to charka and use handspun and handwoven cloth.—A. P.

MAHODAY PARVA AT DWARKA

The manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway writes:—

After the lapse of many years the sacred Mahoday Parva again comes off on the Paush Vadi Amavasya (the 9th February next). To bathe in the holy waters of the Gomti Kund and to offer darshan to Shree Ranchhodraiji at Dwarka at this auspicious time is considered a great and powerful opportunity to purify the body and soul as enjoined by the Hindu Scriptures.

A visit to this sacred Krishna Bhumi in the past was a very tedious affair, as the journey between Jamnagar and Dwarka was performed by bullock carts, which involved physical unrest, heavy expense and snail's pace transport, besides being exposed to unforeseen dangers such as dacoits etc. But all these hardships are now things of the past and the holy place trodden by the sacred feet of Lord Krishna—is linked by Railway; and the journey is quite pleasant, comfortable and safe. A dining Car under Brahmin management runs daily between Rajkot Jn. and Dwarka for the convenience of the pilgrims.

It is hoped that Vaishnavas and other Hindus will not miss this rare opportunity of having a sacred bath and making their darshan at such an auspicious time.

STANDARD WORKS IN URDU

—:o:—

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF OLD AND NEW BOOKS

Lahore, Jan, 31—The next annivessary of the Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, will be celebrated on March 29, 30 and 31. It is proposed to hold on that occasion an exhibition on a grand scale, of Urdu, Persian and Arabic books, both old and new, especially with a view to display the number of standard works in the Urdu Language in Prose and Poetry, on Science, History, Geography Medcine, Agriculture, Mysticism, Religion Law, Philosophy and Civilization. The Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman has appealed to the Muslim public to conribute its quota to this literary service. All communications in this connection should be addressed to Sheikh Muhammad Nasir Humayun, Manager, Qaumi Kitabkhana, 65, Railway Road, Lasore.

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The cases are well designed and perfectly proportioned, with hardwood fronts and frames screwed together and finished dark walnut. Elaborate care has been taken by us to make these cases close-fitting, dust-tight and warp-proof.

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SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

peoples among the intelligentsia of South Africa. A sympathetic outlook has been created and references are now and then made to the civilisation, culture, philosophy and politics of India. Col. Denis Reitz, M.L.A., Messrs. Walter Webber and C. M. de Vries gave expression to these sentiments at banquets in Mr. Sastri's honour at different places. Mr. Walter Webber, at the European banquet, referred even to the Simon Commission and said as under:—

"Having proved her right to a place among the nations of the earth, India is now claiming her right to have the control of her administration and Government. At the present time, the Simon Commission was busy on a report as to the nature and degree of responsible Government to be given to India. We have not the knowledge to form an opinion as to what the terms of the Report may be, but we can in all sincerity express to our honoured guest the hope that the deliberations of the Commission, aided by the recommendations of the Indian Congresses, may result in the granting of a liberal and representative system of Government which will be such as to satisfy the aspirations of the people of India and tend to give their full strength to the maintenance and development of the Great Commonwealth of Nations to which we belong."

MR. SASTRI ON INDIAN SITUATION.

Mr. Sastri referred to the political situation of India rather gloomily at the Pretoria Town Hall in reply to the farewell address presented to him by the local Indians. He said:—

"There is one sentiment in your address to which I will take exception. You think I see a greater opportunity of services in India. You are much mistaken. India, to-day, as you know, is the scene of turmoil and of tremendous political agitation. When I go there it is not to a place where I shall find a peaceful or more favourable atmosphere for work. In fact, it seems to me that I am perpetuating the worse possible folly in returning there at this time, but somehow I am drawn. Now I want to make a confession. In all my public and political life I have never for two days running enjoyed greater popularity and love than I have during the last 18 months.'.....India to-day is in a more troubled state than three years ago. I am going to throw myself into a sea of troubles, but I hope that the time is not far distant when the constitutional and other questions now agitating the minds of the people will be settled."

During his one week's final stay in the Transvaal, banquets were given in his honour by the Transvaal Indian Congress, European admirers at Johannesburg and lunch by the Europeans at Pretoria and a private banquet by General Hertzog, the Premier at Pretoria. He addressed in the local Anglican Church on "'India looks to Christ" and attended meetings in his honour by the Pretoria Indians and the Transvaal Indian Women's Associations at Pretoria and Johannesburg respectively.

He left Johannesburg for Kimberley on the 11th and is due to-day at Durban. Mr. K. V. Reddy, his successor, is to reach Durban on the 23rd instant. After the new Agent-General's arrival at Durban, the South African Indian Congress will sit in conference which will be attended by both Mr. Sastri and Mr. Kurma Reddy.

HOSTILITY TOWARDS INDIANS.

In spite of the flattering speeches of the Rt. Hon. Sastri, anti-Indian agitation does not appear to have subsided. As a matter of fact, the position is quite the contrary. Newspapers and individual writers occassionally indulge in anti-Indian propaganda and preach the boycott of Indian trade. The word "coolie" is also frequently used by the Europeans. 'Vereniging and District News', a newspaper published at Vereniging, publishes a malicious leader headed "Indian menace" and says the following:—

"Agan we must touch on the vital question,—it is a question that should be taken up 'now'. It is nothing short of a disgrace to see the town of Vereniging getting into the hands of Indians. The old fallacy of getting goods cheap from the 'Coolie' is all bunkum. The old idea that 'Sammy' lives on the smell of an oiled rag permits him to sell goods cheaper than the legitimate white trader is nothing short of a commercial lie.....

"We would like our readers to remember that if they are white, then it is their duty to act white, that the Indian is of no use to them even when he gives unlimited credit, he is usually making blood money out of them. The white man or woman who buys from an Indian should be listed and placed beyond the pale of mixing with white people. It is time we one and all decided to fight this question and see to it that there is no mixing even over the counter between East and West."

If this is not sheer colour prejudice, or trade jealousy, what is it we are at a loss to understand. All over the Transvaal, the anti-Indian campaign is in full swing. So far the anti-Asiatics have not succeeded in the boycott of the Indian trade on the sentiment of colour and it appears that big white merchants are devising other means to ruin Indian trade. It is well-known that the local authorities are empowered to use their discretion whether a person is fit and proper to carry on trade under the General Dealers' Ordinance (1926). In Johannesburg, a large number of prominent Indian merchants have not received the certificates for license from the Municipality, and it is presumed that a sinister move is in progress to mark the beginning to check the Asiatic trading on the Rand. A well-known silk merchant, Mr. B. Trikamdas, who employs all white assistants and who is practically the greatest silk merchant in the whole of South Africa and has branches at several places in the union is refused transfer for his business by the local Municipality on the instance of several rich white wholesale merchants who have strongly objected to his application. It is likely that the case will be fought in the Law Courts and if no satisfaction is obtained in the Union Courts, the case may be filed in the Privy Council. If the so-called Capetown Agreement does not help the Indians of the Transvaal for maintaining the existing rights of trading, it will be well if the Agreement is sunk in the depths of the Indian Ocean.

HINDUS AND MUSLIM DEMAND

Continued from page 6

who have produced a constitution satisfying all the groups of political thoughts should not be left uncrowned with success. The Nehru Report, the product of master-minds belonging to different shades of political thinkers has been accepted as a piece of statesmanship by our opponents and, therefore, will it not be a great injustice to India if at such historical moment her sons do not cling to it? Its authors have never claimed it to be the last word in constitution-making and, therefore, if it has to be amended and changed a little to satisfy all the groups and mainly to grant whatever security the minority demands, will it not be wise and statesmanlike to make such necessary changes in the report?

SATISFYING SANER MUSLIM OPINION.

If even the saner section of the Mahomedans is not satisfied and neglected certainly the breach would widen. Politicians like Mr. Jinnah should be properly heard and if men of his stamp demand certain securities for safeguarding the interests of the Mahomedan community Hindus should think twice before they deny them their demands Mr. Jinnah whose popularity is great and who is considered as the truest friend of both the communities wisely suggested to the Hindus to reconsider the Hindu-Muslim question; and he amply proved his greatness as a peace-maker when he said that even if the Hindus negatived the Muslims demands he would do his utmost to cement the differences between Hindus and Muslims, but at the same time he warned the Hindus that if they wanted the whole Muslim group to support the Nehru Report it was necessary and most statesmanlike to revise that section of the Nehru Report which dealt with the electorates. It is said that Mr. Jayakar's able speech went a great way in getting Mr. Jinnah's resolution rejected. No doubt, it was a masterly speech. Mr. Jayakar ably proved his case when he said that both the communities should trust each other and not quarrel over the findings of the Nehru Report because if one backs out of it, it would be harder to control the other.

POLICY OF GIVE-AND-TAKE.

But it is impractical to stick to this reasoning when the country is faced with an opposition that threatens to break the good work done by eminent patriots and adopted as the greatest common measure of agreement by all different political parties in India. No doubt, the argument that if a single brick is removed from the noble edifice, the whole structure would crumble to pieces is logical but not statesmanlike. This is not the time for bargaining. Let not our cause be weakened by our disability to arrive at an honourable solution of disputed questions. The Muslim League has decided to postpone the discussions over the Nehru Report. This was the wisest policy they would have adopted under the circumstances because if they had decided against the Nehru Report certainly our position to give united battle to our opponents would have been weakened. The Anglo-Indian papers are in search of such opportunities. They are carrying on a malicious campaign of disuniting the two great communities and had the Muslim League voted against the Nehru Report the hands of our opponents would have been strengthened. But fortunately, due to Mr. Jinnah's efforts, this has not happened. But this does not strengthen our position. I am sure, had we granted the demands of the moderate and the saner section of the Muslims, our position as boycotters and oppositionists would have been greatly strengthened. I appeal to both the communities to consider this question as Indians and resolve to agree to settle honourably their differences.

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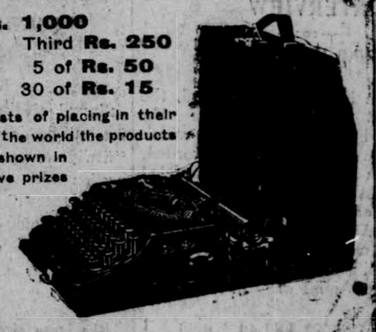

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY FEBRUARY 5 1929

FIGHT PROMOTER'S LAST INTERVIEW

—:o:—

FORTUNE WON BY RISKS

Just before he died Tex Rickard, the famous fight promoter, gave me the story of his life in an interview which proved to be the last he accorded. Thus writes the "Sunday Chronicle" correspondent.

It is the amazing confession of a man who lived and died a gambler. Cowpuncher, Klondike gold digger, and financial genius of the ring he finished up as the friend of many millionaires.

"My life has been one in which I have learned that the man who never takes a chance gets nowhere, and the fellow who takes too desperate a chance without figuring the possibilities seldom succeeds," he said.

"Even when I am risking a million dollars on a fight I never worry. Strange as it may seem I have never yet undertaken any enterprise without making certain, so far as my calculations could go, that I would make a profit before undertaking it."

HIS REAL NAME.

He revealed to me that his real name was George Lewis. He was brought up in Texas, and his father, a millwright, died when he was 11 years of age, leaving this crude youngster George the main support of a widowed mother, two brothers and three sisters.

"As far as school went I finished my education when I was nine," smiled Rickard, "but I have been learning ever since. I'm a graduate of the college of hard knocks.

"Like all Texas kids I could ride a broncho almost as soon as I could walk. I got into sheepskins and started punching cows when I was a mere lad, and was soon earning a man's pay.

GOLD DIGGING LUCK.

"After a few years of this a pal and I decided to go to Alaska, and we staked out two claims on Bonanza Creek. Both claims panned out good. I disposed of my interest for £3,400. It was my first dig. My successors took £60,000 in gold out of it."

After 12 years in Alaska he went to California.

He went into the hotel business and at a place called Goldfield was made a member of the Chamber of Commerce. The businessmen decided that something was needed to advertise the place and hit upon the idea of a big fight and "Tex" decided to undertake it.

That is how he started on the line that was to bring him fame and fortune.

SPIRIT VOICE OF HOUDINI?

—:o:—

GIRL REPORTER AND MEDIUM MYSTERY

Has Houdini, the "handcuff king", at last fulfilled his promise to his wife that he would communicate with her from the spirit world after his death—or has his widow been made the victim of a cruel hoax?

This question in the light of the sensational developments following a seance at which Houdini was alleged to have given a message "from beyond the grave" for his wife, has created a tremendous controversy here.

GIRL'S ACCOUNT OF SEANCE.

A New York paper declares that the account of the seance was written 24 hours before it was held by a girl named Rea Jaure, a reporter on the paper, who had become friendly with Mr. Ford.

Mr. Ford is alleged to have visited Miss Jaure at her apartment late at night and the managing editor and another reporter who were concealed behind curtains declare that they took down a full record of conversations in which Mr. Ford admitted that he had not been in psychic communication with Houdini.

He is also reported to have said that Mrs. Houdini gave him the code beforehand as part of a bargain between them.

On the publication of the "exposure" Mr. Ford issued a vigorous denial that he visited Miss Jaure at all.

Mrs. Houdini describes the "exposure" of the seance as a "monstrous outrage."

BRAIN-POWER PUZZLE

QUANTITY AND QUALITY

—:o:—

Sir Arthur Keith, discussing a lecture delivered at the Royal Anthropological Institute by Miss R. M. Fleming on the "Study of growth in Children," in connection with which size of brain was correlated with brain power, explained to a "Morning Post" representative that the small size of Anatole France's brain had come as a surprise to some anatomists.

The large size of the brain had been looked upon as a proof of ability, whereas Anatole France's brain was notably below the normal weight.

"There have been," he said, "many distinguished men such as Jeremy Bentham, whose body is preserved at University College, who had markedly small brains.

CAESAR'S SMALL BRAIN.

"The bust of Julius Caesar that can be seen at the British Museum is another case in point, for it can probably be regarded as being of life size. The Romans were faithful to Nature, as contrasted with some of their successors who, as in the case of the Shakespeare status at Stratford-on-Avon, are believed to have exaggerated the size of the head by as much as one-fifth.

"Anatomists have long been familiar with men of small heads and brains who were definitely geniuses and well-known scholars, while many men with large heads have proved failures. The mere size of the head is, in fact, not a proof of ability, but the general evidence of evolution is to the effect that the increase of the brain has been accompanied by an increase in ability.

"Or, to come to contemporary times, you have only to look at leading businessmen of the Fellows of the Royal Society to realise that they are larger brained than the average, and the conclusion can fairly be drawn that there is a relation between ability and the size of the brain.

SUCCESSFUL AUTHORS.

"There are cases of successful authors with small heads. This seems to be because they take a limited, but a very close view of one detached and isolated side of life. It is possible that with an increased size of brain a man would see all sides of life and would have a difficulty in describing it, while, with a more limited outlook, it is possible for him to take a sharp view.

"A characteristic of Anatole France was that he looked at life only from one aspect. If he had had a larger brain he might have been trammelled. One must ask whether the writing of novels or other forms of literature can be regarded as a fair test of a man's whole ability. The final test must be as to how he takes his place in the world as a man of action.

INTENSITY OF ENJOYMENT.

"Are we right in assuming that a man of genius need have a big brain? Genius is not necessarily a display of the whole of a man's ability, but more usually the manifestation of one ability, and, for this reason, the case of Anatole France should not really be regarded as surprising. A man's enjoyment of music, for instance, may be of enormous value to him, but not be marketable, and we have no measure of computing the intensity of enjoyment.

"Animals like sheep and goats are perfectly contended if they can keep their stomachs full, but man is always looking backwards and forwards. It is with the increase of man's intelligence and understanding that he has achieved the faculty of enjoyment, and it would be quite possible for big-headed duffers to have a greater power of enjoyment than Anatole France.

"The question to ask is whether a farmer with a big brain gets more enjoyment out of life than Anatole France. A large part of the brain is emotional, and it is worth noting that none of us uses his brain to full capacity. Most people ordinarily only show 20 to 50 per cent. efficiency, although in some cases there may be a greater yield.

"One must look on the brain as a real effective living mechanism. The whole universe is in no way comparable with man's brain in complexity. It has been studied for thousands of years, but we are only on the fringe, although we are steadily making progress, and the further we advance in knowledge the more we are conscious of the fact that our brains are living mechanism."

Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon (left) and Sriman Nalappat Narayana Menon, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday. The Kerala residents of the city have decided to present an address to the Mahakavi. These two distinguished Malayalam literateurs will stay in Bombay for a few days in connection with collection of funds for the Kerala Kala Mandalam, an organisation brought into existence by Vallathol for the advancement of the decadent art of Karla.

APPEAL TO INDIAN PUBLIC SERVANTS

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian National Congress from the very beginning has been pressing for gradual Indianisation of all the services, and one of the main grounds for the claim has always been that the foreign agency for administration is very costly, while the country is very poor. The emoluments of the foreign agency have from time to time been increased, according to some too highly for a poor country like India. The Indian members of the All-India Services are now claiming that their remuneration should be exactly equal to that of the European members.

It is a pity that these Indians do not take into consideration the poverty, some hold it to be extreme while others moderate, but all agree that poverty is there, of their fellow-countrymen.

It is to be remembered that it is the Indians who will always have to pay the cost, no help will come from the British. And the descendants of the past and the present Indian members of the All-India Services will be amongst those who will have to find funds for the enormous cost of administration of the country, and these descendants may not be equally successful in life.

The standard of living is rising at a far more rapid rate in India than the increase of wealth of the country. This is being forced upon us to a great extent by the "mechanical extension of mankind" as luidly explained by Gariet in his excellent little book "Ouroboros" of To-day and Tomorrow Series. It is seriously to be considered if it is desirable, prudent and "moral for any Indian to live exactly up to the standard of a European "in India." Those who do so do, I firmly believe, immense injury to their fellow-countrymen, who want to imitate them, and they handicap their own descendants too.

It cannot be denied that England-returned Indians formerly used to try to live aloof from their fellow-countrymen just as Europeans here do, but a change for the better has been in evidence for some time. The less they deviate from the high Indian ideal of "plain living and high thinking" the better for them, their fellow-countrymen and perhaps the whole world.

The European's standard of living is undoubtedly much higher than the Indian's, he works far away from his country and in an uncongenial climate, he will have to be paid higher if his services are to be retained. We have to offer higher wages to our menials even if we want to take them from one part of the country to another. Formerly Indian members of the Indian Educational Service and the Statutory Civilians used to draw about two-thirds pay of the Europeans. That was an excellent arrangement. That surely was not a mark of inferiority of the Indians. The Corporation of Calcutta pays its Indian Chief Executive Officer less than some of its European Staff, though presumably inferior in status. This is quite proper. The Prime Ministership of Great Britain long carried no pay, but the Prime Minister's position was not affected in the least on that account.

I humbly and earnetsly appeal to the Indian Members of the Executive Councils and the Ministers all over the country to voluntarily agree to reduction of pay for the sake of our poor mother-land. In India rich people still have great regard for pennyless "Sadhus" and "Faqirs." Here money only does not count.

Finally if Indianisation means substantial reduction of cost with no tangible deterioration our claims will be enormously strengthened.—Yours etc.

B. GANGULI.

Bengal Civil (Executive) Service (Retired). 136, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, January, 29.

LIFE AND DEATH RAYS

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POWER-CARRYING BEAMS

Are we on the threshold of the Great Ray Age? New rays are being discovered almost every year—how are these rays going to affect our civilisation—our wars and intervals of peace? Even to-day there are rays that heal, rays that amuse, and, in their embryo stage, rays that kill.

The recent report that the King was being given ray treatment to help him in recovering from his illness brings into prominence the important part which rays of all kinds are now playing in our everyday lives.

There is, first of all, the ordinary common or garden light ray from the sun, older than the hills, and the foundation of all life on this plant. Thus writes Gerald H. Daly in the "Sunday express."

"Dr. Millikan, the discoverer of the Cosmic ray, said recently that when sun died, as it must some day, future man would certainly create for himself a new sun."

Even to-day, however, in the event of such a cosmic calamity, science would be able to supply sufficient artificial sunlight to keep mankind going. Each man and woman would probably be supplied with so many pounds of sunshine, for sunshine can now be measured in pounds per square centimetre. In fact, there is little doubt that presently artificial sunlight will be laid on to every home and office.

ULTRA-VIOLET "GUNS."

A powerful offspring of the ordinary light ray is the ultra-violet ray which is being used extensively throughout the country for curing the diseases of children. Scientists have calculated that if it were not for the damping effect of the earth's atmosphere, this powerful ray from the sun would destroy all our metal work such as steel buildings, ships, trains, and so on.

Thus the possibilities of the ultra-violet ray as a weapon of future war can be appreciated. One can imagine a naval battle of the not far distant future being carried on in absolute silence, with only the blue glow of the ultra-violet death rays stabbing its way hither and thither through the air like the rays of a search-light at night—turning queer-shaped battleships of tomorrow into coating particles of fine dust on the surface of the water.

Or worse still by further development of the more lately discovered infra-red ray which enables us to see or take photographs in the dark without being seen ourselves, a most desperate sea fight be carried on without any weapon being seen or heard, the air being pierced by silent and invisible rays.

Then there is the lately discovered cosmic ray—the most powerful yet discovered. Where it comes from or why it should exist at all is a mystery.

This ray will penetrate 120 feet of water; no other ray will do this.

Its possibilities are enormous. It may be the means of enabling us to see clearly to the other side of the universe, just as some light waves in our giant telescopes show us pictures of stars 140 million light years distant. These light rays are faint and weak, but there is nothing faint or weak about the cosmic ray, and in the future we may see by means of the super-powerful cosmic ray instead of by the delicate light ray, which restricts our vision to the earth.

A NEW WIRELESS.

It may also give us an entirely new wireless system for so powerful is it that a tiny cosmic ray transmitter contained in a matchbox will probably enable us to talk to the other side of the world.

Some scientists consider that the cosmic ray is caused by the splitting up of the atom. As there is enough atomic energy in a pinch of salt to accomplish the same amount of work as many thousands of tons of coal, the revolution which will be caused in our civilisation if atomic energy is discovered can well be imagined.

The great amusement ray is the wireless ray.

Before a thousand years have passed we may expect the wireless ray to supply all electric power to light the home, to run the factory, to drive the airplane and motor-car, and to push the baby's perambulator at gentle pace to suit the tired mother—if there are still tired mothers.

For many years experiments have been going on in this direction. Nikola Tesla, the American scientist being one of the most prominent names connected with wireless power. The latest idea is to concentrate short wireless waves into a beam which will ionise the air so that this beam can carry the electric current in precisely ordinary electric power lines.

These power-carrying beams will be directed along and well above the highway and vehicles requiring powor will pick it up by wireless from the overhead beams.

These beams, or rays of wireless power, will only be a few centimetres in diameter, and owing to the ionisation of the air will probably give off a bluish white glow, which at a later date may be sufficient to light the roads at night.

Trouble will arise, of course, should anything get in the way of these power-carrying rays, as the effect will be the same as catching hold of power lines at the moment. It is widely thought that these concentrated wireless rays will be the death ray to the novelist, for there is no limit to the electrical power which may be forced along these beams, once they are fully developed.

Battles of the future will be as silent as those in the past were noisy—no thunder of guns, furious crash of cavalry or tramp of armed men—only a deadly silence.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF WINDOW GLASS AND ITS REPLACEMENT BY UVIOL GLASS

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A DEMAND MADE IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC HEALTH

(BY DR. BERGER OF JENA).

Recently evidence has been furnished to show that the increase in the spread of rickets in some Asiatic countries, e.g., Japan, is—partly at least—due to the introduction of glass windows. Ordinary window glass only admits the passage through it on the longer kind of waves composing the sun's rays, i.e., those exceeding 0.000,320 m/m in length, whilst the shorter ones are absorbed and eliminated by it.

Professor Dorno, the eminent physicist, has proved by means of investigations carried out during a prolonged number of years that the healing effects of the sun's rays are confined to those waves whose length ranges between 0.000,289 and 0.000,320 m/m. Similar investigations conducted by Dr. Hausser and Dr. Vahle have further shown that the tanning and reddening of the skin is exclusively due to waves shorter than 0.000,313 (wave 313), more especially to the wave range between 302 and 297 the maximum effect being produced by wave 297. All this means that the most favourable influence of the sun's rays upon the metabolic processes is exercised by the rays belonging to what has been called the "Dorno range." These rays are capable of healing rickets and of increasing the number of the red corpuscules of the blood, and it appears that they are chiefly instrumental in producing certain vitamins.

From what has been said it follows that ordinary window glass—because it prevents the vitally important Dorno radiation from entering our living rooms is injurious to public health.

In recent years it has become possible to reduce the cost of manufacturing "Uviol" glass (made at Jena) so considerably that there is no longer any obstacle to its general introduction. It admits the free passage of 70 per cent. of the Dorno radiation and is, in addition, acid-proof as well as its gradual replacement of ordinary weather-proof. It is expected that its gradual replacement of ordinary glass will be accompanied by an improvement of public health.

The subject treated in this article is a further instance showing that an invention which at first sight, is of value to theoretical science only, may be made useful for important practical purposes as well.

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